47-M-64

To Friends of Hanover College.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Alumni Association of Hanover College, at their Annual Meeting in June, 1883, determined to co-operate with the Board of Trustees in raising $75,000 additional endowment. The Association specially resolved to raise the sum of $25,000. to be known as "The Sturgus and Thomson Memorial Fund," for the endowment of an Alumni Professorship. Several classes immediately pledged certain sums toward this object; nearly all of which pledges have been redeemed within the past year.

The following table, giving the classes, the names of the donors, with the amount paid by each one, shows what has been done already for this object:

CLASS.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
1836	S. F. Morrow,	$5 00
1837	James A. McKee,	500 00
1844	George J. Reed,	500 00
1848	John C. Caldwell,	10 00
1853	Lewis I. Drake,	5 00
"	J. B. Garritt,	125 00
"	S. F. Scovel,	500 00
"	William Thaw, secured by Dr. S. F. Scovel,	1,000 00
1854	Robert A. Johnston,	50 00
1855	A. C. Voris,	1,000 00
"	A. N. Snoddy,	15 00
	Carried over,	$3,710 00

CLASS.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
	Brought forward, . . .	$3,710 00
1860	James Wilson, ...	10 00
1864	Peter H. K. McComb, . . .	10 00
1867	Alexander S. Peck, . . .	200 00
1872	Ezra D. Clarke, paid by his father, John Clarke, of Franklin, .	100 00
1872	M. C. Garber, ...	65 00
"	W. F. Gilchrist, ...	14 00
"	Henry Johnson, ...	66 00
"	Joseph W. Mann, ...	15 00
"	S. N. Wilson, ...	75 00
"	W. J. Johnson, ...	75 00
"	Henry Pettibone, ...	60 00
"	D. H. Stapp, ...	75 00
1874	George Ernest, ...	25 00
1876	John H. Bright, ...	50 00
"	W. A. Hunter, ...	100 00
1878	Cash, ...	50 00
1883	Cash, ...	10 00

The following sums have also been given to the Alumni Professorship:

Dr. J. G. Monfort, ...	$1,000 00
Hon. W. M. Dunn, ...	1,000 00
Hon. J. L. Williams, ...	100 00
Mrs. Sallie Donnell, ...	50 00
Total, ...	$6,860 00

The above table shows what has been actually paid over to the Treasurer, and is now part of the Endowment Fund of the College.

It is the desire of the Alumni Association to have every class, and, if possible, every alumnus represented in this work. No gift will be considered too small. Every dollar given will add to the Endowment Fund, and increase the efficiency of the College. If you can not yourself give, will you not use your influence to secure gifts from others? All sums procured in this way will be credited to the class of which you are a member. Every class can do *something,* and before publishing our next circular we hope to have every class on the roll.

About $40,000 of the $75,000 which the Board determined to raise has been secured in cash and substantial pledges.

The past year was one of the most prosperous in the history of the College. *Hanover College has no debts. She is living, and intends to live, strictly within her income.* For over fifty years she has been doing a grand work for the Church and the world, and *she is here to stay!*

In order to do more effective work the College needs two additional Professors and a Principal for the Preparatory Department. The means to provide them is in the hands of the friends of Hanover, and we believe will be furnished.

This circular is sent to the Alumni, to former students, and to other friends of Hanover College. We ask a careful consideration of its contents. "*He gives twice who gives quickly.*" If God has blessed you with wealth, can you use it more efficiently for his service than in building up Christian Colleges? Such colleges ever have been, and always will be, the strongest safeguards of the Church. Give your money before your death for the object to which you desire it to go, so as to have the enjoyment of seeing the Lord's work prospering by your aid. Build for yourself, or for some relative, a monument at Hanover, which will send your name, and your influence for good, around the world and down the ages.

All money should be sent to Professor John F. Baird, Hanover, Indiana, who will acknowledge and give proper credit therefor.

By order of the Alumni Association, Hanover, Indiana, June 11, 1884.

A. C. VORIS,
E. R. MONFORT,
JNO. F. BAIRD,
} *Committee.*

[May 3, 1884]

"It is of inestimable value."—Boston Globe.

Volume] 500,000 READERS. [Seven.

Sworn Circulation, at least 50,000 Copies.

AMERICAN COLLEGE DIRECTORY

—AND—

UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE.

"A very useful work."—N. Y. Illustrated Christian Weekly.

Pres. Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky

DEAR SIR:

We are preparing another immense edition of the

UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE

for **FREE DISTRIBUTION** among **SCHOOL PATRONS**. Our page is the size of the large circular enclosed, and one page will hold all the important matter of your catalogue, thus making you **50,000 CATALOGUES.**

Our circulation extends throughout every county of the United States and Territories, and is confessedly the greatest medium ever offered for advertising institutions of learning. If your advertisement appeared in nothing else, you would soon become well-known.

Each copy goes right to people who have sons and daughters to educate; we do not waste nine-tenths of the advertising on people who care nothing about it, as is the case with newspapers.

Please let us hear from you at once

Yours truly,

C. H. EVANS & CO.

"Invaluable for reference."—N. Y. Church Union.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL PRINTING CO.,
418 N. THIRD STREET.

St. Louis, May 3d, 1884.

We hereby certify that we are printers for C. H. Evans & Co., and that we have printed and delivered to them **FIFTY THOUSAND** *copies of Volume VI of the* AMERICAN COLLEGE DIRECTORY AND UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE.

Continental Printing Co.,
GEO. J. PHELPS, Sec'y.

SEAL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by George J. Phelps, this 3d day of May, 1884. My term will expire July 1st, 1885.

SYDNEY K. SMITH, Notary.

SPECIAL OFFER: For Institutions that will take a full page, sending the $50 in advance, we will, without charge, distribute their Catalogues from this office for one year.

"Has made itself a necessity to all interested in Education."—Missouri Republican.

"Will be welcomed by all school workers."—Hon. D. F. DeWolf, Ohio School Commissioner.

SEE WHAT THEY SAY.

"It is invaluable"—Pres. G. H. LAUGHLIN, Iowa.

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"Invaluable for reference."—*The Church Union*, N. Y.

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"It is an encyclopedia of schools and school facilities."—*Central Baptist.*

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"Will be of inestimable value to a very large number of persons."—*St. Louis Evangelist.*

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"The Directory is quite useful in my business."—Hon THOS H. CRAWFORD, Supt. Schools, Portland, Oregon

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"I prize the Directory highly, and will gladly furnish any information from this office that may be of service in next issue."—Hon. J. A. SMITH, State Supt. of Education, Miss.

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"The Directory is of great service to us, and must be of great value to all interested in the educational work of our country."—Hon. E. E. HIGBEE, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Penn.

"Merely as a list of these institutions for occasional reference, it is of value. As giving an idea of the scope of educational affairs, it is interesting and suggestive."—*Christian Union*, N. Y.

"I find the Directory very useful. Shall be pleased to send you the publications of this office, and aid you as I have opportunity."—Hon. JAMES P. SLADE, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Illinois.

"A very valuable Hand-Book of Education, and meets a want deeply felt by those who would understand the educational work going on in our country."—*Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati.

"We are already under obligation to it, and are glad to say that it has not been found wanting. It contains information which it would be hard to find without it."—*Educational Weekly*, Chicago.

"No other publication contains so much information on the subject it has taken in hand, and it will be found useful to all who are making inquiries in regard to schools."—*Central Christian Advocate.*

"A neat volume, wholly made up of just such information as is desired by so many thousands throughout the country. This is the only work of the kind we have ever seen, and we are much pleased with it."—*St. Louis Observer.*

"The enlarged and improved form of the AMERICAN COLLEGE DIRECTORY AND UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE will be welcomed by all school workers. It will be of great service to this office as means of reference and general information."—Hon. D. F. DEWOLF, State Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio.

"This department has received a copy of your very valuable COLLEGE DIRECTORY, and beg leave to thank you for this addition to our reference manuals of one which will be constantly useful. We shall be glad to furnish you any information from this office at any time that you may require."—*Mass. State Library.*

"The present volume includes all important educational enterprises of every kind throughout the United States. Every one interested in the work of education ought to possess this Catalogue. It gives a new and enlarged view of the vastness of the work of higher education which is in progress in the United States."—*Christian Statesman*, Philadelphia.

"The fourth edition of the AMERICAN COLLEGE DIRECTORY has made its appearance, enlarged, but in other respects similar to the former numbers. This annual keeps pace with the increase and advance of educational institutions, and is compact of conscientious work. The book contains notices of over 3,600 educational institutions, classified in an index, and each class treated under the head of the States alphabetically arranged. This system makes the book of easy reference, and the information embodied is of interest and value to a great many people besides those engaged in educational work. It has become a necessity to educators and other persons interested in education, and its information may be relied upon as correct."—*Mo. Republican.*

[May 3, 1884]

A FEW OF OUR FRIENDS.

We are constantly forming the acquaintance of thousands of people who naturally enough would like to know how we stand with those who have tried us. To satisfy this reasonable curiosity we have asked expressions from a few of those whom we have served; and these we publish, assuring our readers that we could duplicate them from almost every State and Territory.

Hon. John M. Gregory, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.—"Having known personally of your AGENCY, I cheerfully commend it to those seeking good teachers."

Pres. W. W. Hooper, Holly Springs, Miss.—"I am glad to say that you have rendered good and honest service to me in my efforts to secure competent teachers for Rust University."

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Supt. H. H. Keebler, Collinsville, Ill.—"We now have two teachers whose services were secured through the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU, and both are giving entire satisfaction. We consider ourselves fortunate in having secured their services."

Pres. J. H. Luther, Baylor College, Independence, Tex.—"I have found the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU to be just what it professes to be. If trustees and teachers will keep the BUREAU informed as to what they need, they will find an efficient helper in Mr. Evans; a gentleman whose experience in the management of schools gives him every qualification for the work he proposes to do."

Prin. Geo. K. Bechtel, West Nottingham Academy, Colora, Md.—"I have found Messrs. C. H. Evans & Co. reliable in statement, having excellent facilities to information, and prompt in communicating such advice as would aid in securing competent teachers."

Pres. A. W. Lynch, Vaiden, Miss.—"I take great pleasure in stating that I am well acquainted with the workings of the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU both in supplying places to teachers, and teachers with assistants.

Through the instrumentality of your BUREAU, I secured a most desirable position as Prin. of the Vaiden Male and Female Institute, and also through the efficiency of your AGENCY, in a short time after I had notified you of my wants, I engaged the services of a well qualified assistant. I heartily commend this BUREAU to those teachers who are seeking better positions."

Prin. W. H. Stewart, Shelbyville, Ky.—"I have used your BUREAU and found it of great service in nominating teachers for the various departments of my school."

Hon. Jno. S. Irwin, Supt. City Schools, Fort Wayne, Ind.—"It gives me sincere pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to you in enabling us to secure a principal for one of our largest schools. The lady whom we engaged through your aid has proven herself admirably fitted for her position, and has not ceased to develope qualifications which must make her a valuable factor in our school corps. Under similar conditions I shall not fail to avail myself of your kind offices, with the feeling of certainty that we shall be benefitted."

Hon. R. L. Barfield, Sec'y Board of Education, Snow. Ga.—"I have used C. H. Evans & Co.'s TEACHERS' BUREAU more than once as a means of procuring teachers for Snow Spring High School, and have each time found them very efficient and prompt in answering every request made of them."

Hon. Frank A. Fitzpatrick, Supt. City Schools, Leavenworth, Kas.—"I have found Messrs. C. H. Evans & Co. prompt in their dealings, honest and energetic—they have always carried out instructions to the letter."

Hon. W. W. W. Jones, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Lincoln, Neb.—"As Secretary of the State Normal Board, I had occasion to correspond with your AGENCY last summer with reference to vacancies in our State Normal School. It gives me pleasure to speak of the high class of applicants to whom you referred us. So far as my observation extends the applicants were all you recommended them to be. I shall have no hesitancy in using your assistance should occasion again demand."

Miss Nannie Warder, Wolfe Hall, Denver, Col.—"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the ability of Messrs. C. H. Evans & Co.'s AGENCY, and to their faithfulness to their patrons. Through the AGENCY I secured a most excellent position."

Hon. E. B. Neely, Supt. City Schools, St. Joseph, Mo.—"Having had occasion to apply to you for assistance in obtaining a teacher for our High School, I wish to say that the teacher recommended by you was a gentleman of fine character, ripe scholarship, and an experienced and excellent teacher.

It gives me great pleasure to make this statement, and to recommend your BUREAU to all parties desiring to secure good teachers."

Hon. Wm. J. Davis, Sec'y School Board, Louisville, Ky.—"We have used the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU, and have found it efficient. The managers, Messrs. C. H. Evans & Co., are prompt and reliable."

Pres. F. A. Friedley, De Pauw College, New Albany, Ind.—"I have found your AGENCY invaluable to me in filling vacancies in my corps of teachers. Without an exception you have given me the teacher desired for any department. Accept my thanks for promptness and efficiency."

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Pres. G. S. Albee, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.—"In my quest for teachers I found your list large, and the correspondence, both of your office and candidates, prompt and business-like."

Hon. W. W. West, Supt. City Schools, Duluth, Minn.—"I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your BUREAU. The three teachers whom you so promptly furnished us are all good.

Pres. W. I. Davis, Cherokee National Male Seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.—"A few days after I registered with you, I was introduced to the Cherokee National Board of Education, and was elected President of the National Male Seminary. The Prof. of Natural Sciences in this institution, recommended by your AGENCY, is in every respect satisfactory.

It seems you have wonderful facilities for furnishing the right man for the right place."

Hon. R. L. Owen, Sec'y Cherokee Board of Education, Vinita.—"We have secured a number of teachers through your BUREAU, and owing to the number to choose from and the extent of the information given concerning the individual, we have been very successful in securing excellent material."

Prof. Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Having had occasion to avail myself of the services of the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU while holding the position of President of the Colorado State School of Mines as well as at other times, and having found it always a prompt, and reliable AGENCY, I can commend it unhesitatingly to the confidence of the educational public."

Hon. C. D. Rakestraw, Supt. City Schools, Nebraska City, Neb.—"It affords me great pleasure to testify in regard to the *efficiency* and *promptness* with which the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU does its business. Finding it necessary to change my location on account of health, I applied to C. H. Evans & Co. for a position as Supt. of schools, and in reply I was informed in regard to several vacancies, one of which I accepted and found the same to be as represented by the BUREAU."

Prof. R. W. Douthat, Ph. D., of the Missouri School of Mines, and Manager of the Western Musical Conservatory.—"I am satisfied from a large experience that western schools and western teachers would find that your BUREAU can more certainly and more fully meet their wants than any of the Eastern Bureaus."

Pres. J. C. Gilchrist, State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.—"I take pleasure in saying that I am acquainted with the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU, and that it has proven itself to be honorably and efficiently managed. I believe that all who deal with it will be pleased with the results."

Hon. A. J. Surface, Supt. City Schools, Ironton, O.—"I myself have had dealings with the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU, and can heartily testify to the efficiency thereof."

Miss Isabel R. Scott, Teacher in Neb. State Normal School.—"Through the assistance of the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU I find myself filling a position at once suitable and agreeable."

Col. Geo. D. Alexander, Pres. Minden (La.) Female College.—"Having procured a teacher through the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU, I cordially recommend it to all parties desiring to secure the services of competent teachers."

Hon. J. M. Shelton, Supt. City Schools, De Soto, Mo.—"The teachers which I have procured for my schools the past few years through your BUREAU, have given unquestionable satisfaction, and have proven themselves thoroughly competent for the positions for which you recommended them. An agency conducted as *yours*, supplies a long felt want with the superintendents and school boards, especially where there is a demand for more thorough teachers.

Prof. Geo. S. Hatch, Brazeau, Mo.—"Through the AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU I obtained the pleasant and lucrative position of Principal of Brazeau High School."

THE EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK.

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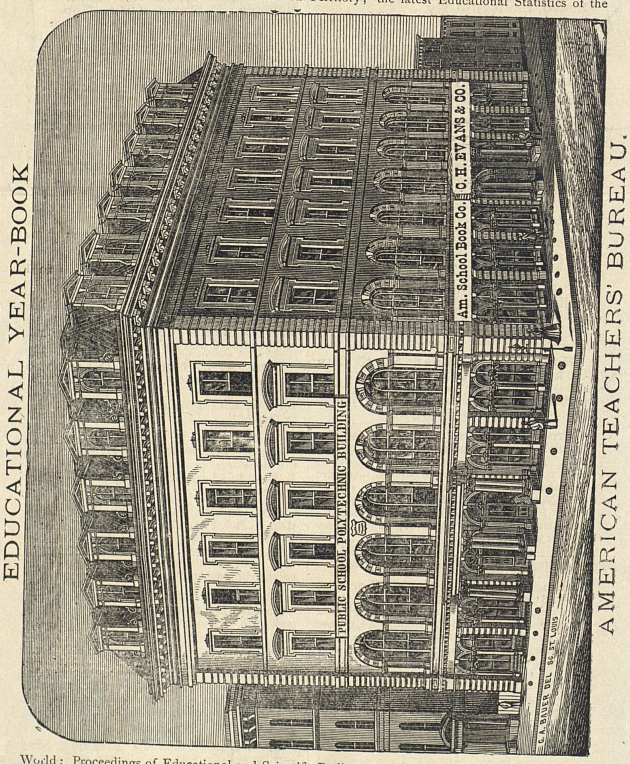
Each volume contains descriptions of all the Colleges, Female Seminaries, Academies; Normal, Commercial, Scientific, Law, Theological, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Schools in the United States (over 3,000 institutions). Also lists of State, City and County Superintendents; Synopsis of the School System of each State and Territory; the latest Educational Statistics of the

EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK



AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU.

World; Proceedings of Educational and Scientific Bodies; Portraits and Biographies of Eminent Scientists and Educators: and a great fund of other valuable information.

The best HAND-BOOK in the world for selecting a good school to patronize, or for getting educational information of any kind.

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AMERICAN TEACHERS' BUREAU
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Supplies **Good Teachers** of every grade to **COLLEGES, SCHOOLS and FAMILIES FREE OF CHARGE.**

C. H. Evans, A. M., a teacher of many years' experience, gives personal attention to the selection of teachers for all who desire them.

Do you want A GOOD TEACHER?
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A Professor, or President?
A Governess, or a Tutor?

These Particulars are necessary:

(1) **Full name** and full **post-office** address of the person who wants the teacher?
(2) Do you want a **Male** or **Female** teacher? **Married** or **Unmarried?**
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(7) **Remarks.** (Too full particulars cannot be given.) Send **Catalogues** or **Circulars** of Institution.

These points are imperative to enable us to comprehend your wants and to intelligently nominate **Suitable Candidates** for **any department** of instruction—**high or low.**

4000 GOOD TEACHERS WANTED!

During six months past we have had calls for teachers—some of them to fill the finest positions in the country—from **Thirty-one States and Territories** and the **Dominion of Canada.**

Our annual mail consists of about **150,000 pieces,** exceeding perhaps that of any similar establishment in the world. **Write us a postal for important information.**

EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FREE.

We will send the Year-Book **FREE,** one year, to any one who will send us two good teachers as applicants, or inform us of a place where we can supply a teacher.

Address,

C. H. EVANS & CO.,

Polytechnic Building. **706 Chesnut Street, ST. LOUIS.**

47-M-64

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A. M. Martin,	Farmington, Ky.
David Hicks,	Farmington, Ky.
Ab. McClain,	Lynnville, Ky.
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DR. JAS. HENDLEY, Chairman. H. L. FINNEY, Secretary. DR. J. A. McNEELY.
WM. STEPHENS, ESQ. MAT SMITH. S. C. WILSON.

CONCLUSION.

For lack of time we are unable to issue our regular annual catalogue. But we trust no one will be disappointed in seeing our substitute, the circular. We feel thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, and hope to have a continuation of the same.

For further information concerning the school, address,

L. L. HENSON, Principal,
Or J. W. RYE, Associate.

[Oct, 4, 1884]

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

—OF THE—

FARMINGTON INSTITUTE,

FARMINGTON, GRAVES CO., KY.,

FOR 1884-85.

L. L. HENSON, Principal.
J. W. RYE, Associate.
MRS. MEDORA KESTERSON, Musical Dep't.
MISS MAMIE KILLEBREW, Art Dep't.

Assistants Employed when Necessary.

Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses.

Fall Term will Begin Aug. 18, 1884, and Close Jan. 9, 1885.
Spring Term will Begin Jan. 12, 1885, and Close May 29, 1885.
Christmas Holiday, one week.

FARMINGTON INSTITUTE.

This flourishing school is located at the enterprising village of Farmington, Ky., nine miles southeast of Mayfield. Farmington is strictly a temperance town, situated in the midst of a fertile and healthful section of country: and being only a village, is free from all the pernicious influences and "catch pennies" of larger towns. This town is also noted for the pence and harmony which exists among its citizens, and for the unity of the people in regard to school-work.

The Institute building is a fine two-story edifice, six rooms, containing two large halls, each 65x25 feet, well furnished with everything necessary for rendering them comfortable.

Our school has no endowment, but depends on its own merits for patronage and support. Our teachers are thereby caused to exert ALL their energies in order that entire satisfaction may be given.

We have a flourishing Sabbath school, which meets every Sabbath morning in the main hall of the Institute. It is an acknowledged fact by all who have visited the Sabbath school of the Farmington Institute that it is eclipsed by none. It is strictly non-sectarian in its teachings and exercises, and every method is used that is conducive to its success and to the advancement and interest of its members. The average attendance has been about one hundred, and it promises to be much larger in the future. Such marked attention manifested by officers, teachers and members cannot be excelled by any school.

Regular debating and literary societies are sustained throughout the year, thus affording an opportunity for students to become proficient in this kind of work.

A regular register will be kept, showing the deportment and scholarship of students for each month, and their standing in both for the term.

Two days' examination will be held at the close of each term.

There will be suitable classes to enter at any time during the school year, and the school is open to all grades of pupils, of whatever advancement, either male or female.

GOVERNMENT.

Our discipline will be mild, but STRICT. Each pupil will be under the immediate control of the faculty at all times during his attendance at the Institute, and will be required to conform to such rules as may be prescribed. We shall endeavor to prepare our pupils for REAL PRACTICAL life, and to make them ornaments for any class of society in which they may be thrown.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The latest and most approved methods of instruction will be pursued in all the departments. While daily recitations will be required from the text books, we by no means confine ourselves to ANY ONE text book, but avail ourselves of all the opportunities within our reach. It is strictly our purpose to keep fully abreast of the times in regard to everything which will be advantageous to our pupils.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TERMS.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic (First Part), per month $1 50

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography (First Part), Phonic Spelling, Written Arithmetic begun, per month $2 00

The same continued, with Grammar and Analysis of the English Language, per month $2 50

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

United States History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, per month $3 00

Higher Mathematics, Ancient and Modern History, Greek, Latin, Book-keeping, per month $3 50

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lessons on Piano, Guitar or Organ, per month $4 00

ART DEPARTMENT.

Drawing, with Pentagraph or System, per month $2 00

Daily exercises in Vocal Music and Calisthenics, free of charge.

Incidental fee, per term 50

Tuition will be charged from time of entrance to close of term, except in case of protracted sickness or special agreement. Payments required monthly. Ten per cent. deduction if tuition is paid in advance.

ADVANTAGES.

This is the sixth year of the school, and while its past success has been all that could have been expected, the prospects at present are more flattering than ever before. Our teachers are all thoroughly prepared for their work and will spare no pains to make this one of the leading schools of Western Kentucky.

BOARDING.

We make this a specialty. There is no general boarding-house connected with the school, but in order that persons of limited means may have access to this institution, our citizens have agreed to board students at from $6 to $7.50 per month, just barely covering actual expenses. Students who desire to still lessen their expenses can rent rooms and mess together, and thus acquire a liberal education at a trifling expenditure. Our citizens have the subject of education at heart, and are lending a helping hand toward upbuilding and sustaining this institution. For this reason they have agreed to give students board cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere.

THE RAILROAD

—AS AN—

ELEMENT IN EDUCATION.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R. CO., AND THE TEXAS & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SOLICITOR, ROOM 36,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25, 1884.

Prof. Alexander Hogg, Fort Worth, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR.—I am greatly obliged to you for a copy of your admirable address, delivered at Galveston, in June last, on the subject of "Railroads as an Element in Education."

You handle the subject with masterly skill, and I congratulate you upon your marked success in the treatment of the question.

I have delayed answering because I intended to suggest some thoughts of my own, the result of the perusal of your address; but I have not had time, and write now to apologize for the delay. Yours truly,

JNO. C. BROWN, Gen'l Sol'r.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
Oct. 23, 1884.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR.—Accept, I pray, my best thanks for the most interesting address on "The Railroad as an Element in Education." Your views are new, weighty and very impressively presented. I congratulate you most cordially on the wide sphere of usefulness you have opened for yourself in the Imperial State, towards the development of which you are so largely and effectively contributing.

I have sent the other copy to Mr. Smith, as directed, and shall place my own in the Great Reading Room, where it will be read by hundreds.

With hearty good wishes for your continued success and unbroken welfare whilst remaining "*totus, teres, atque rotundus*," I am

Your old friend,

SCHELE DE VERE.

[From Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, Pres. Tulane University, New Orleans.]

STAUNTON, VA., July, 23 1884

PROF. ALEX. HOGG, Fort Worth, Tex.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have read with interest your pamphlet on the Railroad as an Educator. It is an able and eloquent address and will tend to conciliate public opinion toward the railroads by showing that their benefits are not merely material, but also aid in the intellectual development of the people. I think your studies might be extended in amplifying and illustrating so fruitful a theme.

In view of the varied aspects of this railroad question, a more thorough exposition of it from every point of view is necessary before legislation can be sufficiently intelligent not to be harmful and yet legislation is absolutely necessary to regulate the tremendous powers of these great corporations.

Railroads are a revolution in sociology and a revelation likewise. You state many valuable facts in regard to them and prove their immense importance. If you are an advocate you are an able one. I shall be glad to hear more from you on this important subject.

I am very sincerely and respectfully yours,

(Signed.) WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

"THE RAILROAD AS AN ELEMENT IN EDUCATION, a pamphlet, by Prof. Hogg, M. A., and Supt. of the Fort Worth Public Schools.

This is an address delivered before the State Teachers' Association of Texas at Galveston in 1883.

It is a masterly effort, entirely out of the line of ordinary addresses and an honor to education."—*The Arkansas Teacher.*

[Sep. 27, 1884]

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE.

THE PUBLISHER has undertaken the issue of this work with the desire to place within the reach of the general reader, and especially those who are interested in this subject, a compendium, which for completeness, for literary, as well as popular value, and for certain excellences of plan, surpass any attempt yet made in the same direction.

ITS NEED. To the lover of nature or student who has searched in vain the various botanical text books within ordinary reach, or failed to find in the most elaborate encyclopedia the article he wished, because he was ignorant of its scientific name, this volume will prove a source of great and constant comfort.

AS AN AUTHORITY this cyclopedia will be a standard and of permanent value. The compiler familiar with the subject and competent to set forth its essential points, has after years of labor produced a volume whose every page speaks of the skill and method of a master. As years roll on new facts may supplement but cannot make worthless this admirable work.

ITS ARRANGEMENT and divisions are simple and excellent, making use of no arbitrary classification under fanciful headings, but according to what is called the Natural System as more philosophical than the Linnæan System. In order to make the book pleasing to the general reader it has been the endeavor to exclude, as far as possible, the technical terms pertaining to the science of botany, except the classification of plants into families to show their relation one to another.

REFERENCE HELPS. Although the work is arranged on the alphabetical plan its value is still more enhanced by being divided into two distinct parts; one, descriptive and historical, connected with which are many gems from our literature; the other, practical. To these also are appended several indices, giving ready command of any paragraph where every flower, in any of its bearings, is fully treated.

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Heavy English Cloth, - - -	$5.00.
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TOWNSEND MAC COUN,

(PUBLISHER OF STANDARD BOOKS,)

744 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

47-M-64

[1884]

Of · Interest · to · Educators.

The *Esprit de Corps* of Colleges and Seminaries is proverbial. It is the right and duty of educators to encourage this spirit by all available proper means. The best and surest of these is the judicious use of the advertising columns of a sterling religious newspaper, and one which circulates among the greatest number of well-to-do-families, who are able to educate and who do educate, will always prove the best medium for acquiring extended popularity.

The power of the teacher for good and his influence over the young, are being felt and recognized as prime factors in the combination of elements that form our National character. This idea has taken deep root and the fruitage is an increasing interest in Schools, Seminaries, and Colleges.

Those who have the means to avail themselves, seek mainly in the columns of the religious press for notices of those institutions which offer the greatest inducements, hence advertising by educators is not only a necessity, but it gives a powerful impulse to their prosperity.

In selecting a school some look to climate especially, others to hygienic regimen, some prefer a rural, others an urban location, some fancy a military rigidity, others a homelike discipline, some look to economical points, while others select regardless of such items, and so on according to taste, judgment, and circumstances. Our paper, the *American Christian Review*, is pre-eminently the educational paper of the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and its advertising of the class hereby solicited, exceeds that of any other paper where it circulates.

Its success evinces the confidence it inspires. The trifling investment required can hardly fail of bringing results directly or remotely of the most satisfactory character.

G. W. RICE,
Publisher American Christian Review,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE

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For nearly FORTY YEARS, week by week, has been regularly delivered to the prudent well-to-do families engaged in all the substantial industries and professions of life. It has acquired the confidence of an established character. It exercises an influence but few papers can claim. Your announcements are read, discussed, and acted upon, instead of being buried out of sight under a multitude of commercial and business advertisements. It is doubtful if any other weekly paper, secular or religious, offers in all respects equal advantages to educators, considering terms and extent of territory covered by the circulation.

On the opposite page we give you sample copies of advertisements, showing space they occupy, and rate for publishing same a given number of times.

Very truly yours,

G. W. RICE,

Publisher American Christian Review,

No. 94 W. 5th Street, Cincinnati, O.

The following specimens of advertisements will convey an intelligent understanding of space and corresponding prices. Larger or smaller in similar proportion; although if very large, diminished prices.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
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Fall term begins Sept. 6th. Prizes awarded for the best entrance examinations and for subsequent high scholarship. Two courses of study in College and Preparatory Department. A number of scholarships for deserving students, particularly the sons of clergymen. Expenses moderate. Address,
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Instructions in the usual academic studies, and in the professional schools of **Law and Engineering.** Location healthful. Expenses moderate. Session opens **Sept. 18.** For catalogue, address Clerk of the Faculty. G. W. C. LEE, President.

This space, two months, $8.00.

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Eureka, Woodford Co., Illinois,
FOR MALES and FEMALES
A Baccalaureate Course, Scientific Course, Bible Course, Normal Course, Business Course, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Telegraphy, Stenography, and the Eureka Conservatory of music.
Students may enter at any time, and take any of these courses.
The session opened September 4, 1883, and will close in June, 1884.
Expenses moderate. For particulars send for Catalogue. Address,
A. S. FISHER, Sec'y of Eureka College.

This space, two months, $11.00.

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FEMALE SEMINARY,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.
Opens Sept. 5, closes June, 1884.
Unsurpassed in its location; in its buildings and grounds; in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements; its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unrivalled advantages in Music, Modern Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Physical Culture, and Instruction in the Theology and Practice of Book-Keeping; the successful efforts made to secure health, comfort, and happiness; its opposition to extravagances; its standard of solid scholarship.
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One Hundred full Music Lessons for Eighteen Dollars.
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REV I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ECLECTIC GEOGRAPHIES,	HAILMAN'S PEDAGOGY AND KINDERGARTEN CULTURE,
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Bronson's Vocal Philosophy,	Bronson's Elocution (New).

Address for price-lists and circulars,

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers,
440 to 446 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

ASSIGNED THE

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR ITS NEXT MEETING, TO BE HELD IN

LEXINGTON, KY., JULY 2, 3, AND 4, 1885.

The Board of Council and all others interested to convene at 8 o'clock P. M. July 1st.

9 A.M., JULY 2d, OPENING EXERCISES.

The Association is to determine for itself the order in which the reports of the various committees shall receive consideration.

Committees appointed by the order of the State Teachers' Association at its last meeting, December, 1884:

On Obituary—R. H. Carothers, Louisville, *Chairman;* S. A. Chambers, Henderson; E. P. Wallace, Maysville. (The teachers of the State are requested to give this committee all the information needed to make their report full.)

On Relations of the Clergy to Public Instruction—Rev. Green Clay Smith, Louisville, *Chairman;* Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Louisville; B. F. Hill, Newcastle.

On Normal Schools—Wm. J. McConathy, Louisville, *Chairman;* A. W. Mell, Bowling Green; Hiram Roberts and J. W. Chenault, Louisville; T. M. Goodknight, Franklin.

On Use of Federal Aid—Thos. B. Ford, Frankfort, *Chairman;* H. T. Lyttleton, Louisa; A. C. Goodwin, Owensboro.

On Society for the Advancement of Public Instruction, etc.—J. T. Gaines, Louisville, *Chairman;* Dr. W. T. Poynter, Shelbyville; G. A. Yates, Covington; T. M. Goodknight, Franklin; W. M. Marriner, Louisville.

Subjects and committees selected by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Council, appointed by the Association in December, 1884. This sub-committee consisted of T. M. Goodknight, Franklin, *Chairman;* A. W. Mell, Bowling Green; W. H. Grove, Glasgow.

On the Limits of the Proper Work to be Considered by State Teachers' Association—E. P. Thompson, Harrisburg, *Chairman;* G. W. Vanhorn, Slaughtersville; Jno. O. Hodges, jr., Lexington; Alexander Edwards, Bonnyville; O. H. P. Grundon, Cloverport; H. O. Snow, Elkton.

On the Limits of the Proper Work to be done by a County Institute—Mr. Burke, Newport, *Chairman;* A. S. Loventhal, Lebanon; W. E. Grinstead, Danville; J. M. Barton, Falmouth.

On Constitution of the State Teachers' Association (including "Admission Fee," "Qualification for Membership," "Orders or Degrees," "College Representation," "How Conducted")—J. T. Gaines, Louisville, *Chairman;* J. H. Fuqua, Russellville; S. A. Chambers, Henderson; John Ogden, Falmouth.

On Correct Method of Examining and Grading Teachers for Certificates—J. M. B. Birdwhistell, Lawrenceburg, *Chairman;* E. C. Crabbe, Carrollton; H. V. Bell, Mackville; Henry Newton, Walton; E. C. Fox, Winchester.

On Relations of Common Schools to Higher Education,

and of Colleges to Common Schools—J. H. Fuqua, *Chairman*, Russellville; Maurice Kirby, Lexington; O. O. Beatty, Danville; A. T. Wiles, Covington.

On the Foundation of a State's Duty to Educate Her Children—W. H. Bartholomew, *Chairman*, Louisville; County Superintendent Madison County, for 1884; W. A. O. Benchain, Bowling Green.

On Administration and Work of Rural Schools (including "Supervision," "Grading," Governing," "Duties of State and County Superintendents)"—A. C. Goodwin, *Chairman*, Owensboro; E. P. Gifford, Wade's Mills; J. W. Dixon, Burksville; H. J. Stephens, Abington.

On Supervision and Work of City Schools—Geo. H. Tingley, *Chairman*, Louisville; W. B. Wylie, Bowling Green; C. H. Dietrich, Hopkinsville.

On Journalism and its Relations to the State Teachers' Association—D. H. Thompson, *Chairman*, Clark County; R. H. Carothers, Louisville; R. H. Hester, Owensboro; E. A. Gullion, Carrollton.

On the New Education—Geo. A. Yates, *Chairman*, Covington; Mrs. L. L. Monsarrat, Louisville; Miss S. A. Webb, Louisville; Miss C. L. Burks, Whippoorwill; H. K. Taylor, Russellville.

On the Importance of the County Superintendent being a Teacher of Experience—C. W. Boone, *Chairman*, Kiddville; W. H. Grove, Glasgow; R. R. Hutcheson, Owenton.

On the Policy of Federal Aid in Proportion to Illiteracy—Wm. Beckner, *Chairman*, Winchester; A. S. Willis, Louisville; J. S. Williams, Mt. Sterling; J. S. Blackburn, Versailles; Wm. Webb, Bardwill; R. E. Woods, Cloverport.

On Defects in Common School Laws and the Remedy—T. B. Ford, *Chairman*, Frankfort; G. R. Throop, Milburn; W. C. Ray, Bardwill; Milford Overly, County Superintendent, Fleming County.

On Relations of Common Schools to Industrial Education and the Reverse—M. M. Kirby, Lexington, *Chairman;* L. H. Blanton, Richmond; President Dudley, Georgetown.

It is understood that the members of these committees have been at work many weeks, or months, preparing reports on these subjects. It is hoped that any one interested will prepare a paper on any issue he may desire to present to the State Teachers' Association. The reports of the committees, or of papers of individuals, may be sent to the President or any Vice-President, to be presented to the State Teachers' Association, if the writer can not be present. It is expected that all these reports and other proceedings of the State Teachers' Association will be published in pamphlet form, as was the report of the December, 1884, meeting. Please, therefore, make your papers short—concise.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M.

An address to the State Teachers' Association, by Hon. Jos. Desha Pickett, Superintendent Public Instruction, on **The Proper Relation between the State Board of Education and the State Teachers' Association.**

Reduced rates on railroads, steamboat lines, etc. Reduced rates for boarding in Lexington; the particulars to be published shortly. Address J. T. Gaines, 329 Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky., Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, or any officer of the Association, for information on these subjects.

Col. Francis W. Parker, Principal of Cook County Normal School, Illinois, will open the State Institute July 6th.

National Education Association begins at Saratoga, N. Y., July 14, 1885.

Send to President State Teachers' Association, at Farmdale, Ky., for copy of "Proceedings" of December, 1884, of State Teachers' Association, in order to inform yourselves of the work being done. Inclose fifteen cents—postage stamps—to pay cost of printing and mailing the pamphlet of eighty-four pages.

Secure in all county papers space to call attention to this meeting and to the work.

To the Teachers and others Interested:

The next Session of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Lexington, on July 2d, 3d, and 4th. The programme found with this circular will indicate to you the nature of the work proposed for the meeting. The plan of organization embraces County Teachers' Associations, that shall have previously discussed as many of the topics to come before the State Teachers' Association as is possible. These County Teachers' Associations, meeting monthly (fifty or more counties are organized), are expected to send delegates to the State Teachers' Association. The persons named in the programme as on the same committee have consulted together and are preparing a report for submission to the Association. These reports will give the best thought of the persons detailed to prepare them. They must be valuable contributions toward unifying the opinions and desires of those who have at heart the upbuilding of the public schools. They are voiced as opinions of individuals; if adopted, they become the opinions of all who are willing to co-operate in work for the children of the State. When published and distributed (for without this we must be continually starting afresh in our efforts), they will direct public sentiment along the channels which will improve our schools. Progress will be slow. We are only theorizing now, but we have commenced work. Our reports will, perhaps, not be the best, nor will they probably recommend themselves to the whole body. Neither will the public at first respond to our appeals and suggestions. But if we scatter our harvest among the people, here and there some potent seed-truth of progress will take hold of Kentucky minds, and ten thousand citizens will soon be repeating them. Time will bring wisdom to us who are the workers. We must delve for the truth and send it forth among the people. It will prevail in the end, and the end is not far off if we use our opportunity. The spirit of a false conservatism rejects any and every new theory at first. Every movement for the bettering of any thing meets with opposition which diminishes as its advocates become more earnest and determined. The road to success, in our efforts to see established a system of schools, which shall educate every boy and girl in the State, is clearly indicated by the history of the anti-slavery cause, by the temperance movement, by the growth of liberty, and by the rise and progress of Christianity. Evolution always succeeds; revolutions rarely, if ever. Our appeals must be directed exclusively to public sentiment. When the public think as we do, the legislature and the courts will follow as the night follows day—better, as any event follows its cause. But how can we think together, unless the points at issue are presented and discussed, and the truth sifted out and sown in men's minds to germinate into laws and principles? And how can we discuss and agree, unless we come together. Teachers of Kentucky, you must act! Let not that baneful spirit of conservatism prompt you to inaction by the suggestion that it is no more your business to work actively in this cause than it is any other's! You are the God-appointed leaders in this cause. No others can know so well as you what should be done. No others have so great a personal interest in its success. Read attentively the programme of subjects; volunteer, if not already named, upon some topic; write out your best thoughts upon it, and send the draft to the President, R. D. Allen, at Farmdale, Ky. Attend your County Associations, if already organized, and come to Lexington as a delegate, or help pay the expenses of some one else. It is vital to early success to have counties represented in the work by delegates in the State Teachers' Association, and by an active organization at home. This organization can contribute to the work of the State Teachers' Association, by its delegates, to assist in formulating truth, and by distributing that formulation among the people. If you have no County Association, take steps at once to organize it. In this way you can give us the very best co-operation.

ROB'T D. ALLEN, *President, S. T. A.*

T. M. Goodknight, Vice-President, State at Large; R. H. Webb, Vice-President, 1st Dist.; J. J. Glenn, Vice-President, 2d Dist.; A. W. Mell, 3d Dist.; R. E. Woods, 4th Dist.; W. M. Marriner, 5th Dist.; G. A. Yates, 6th Dist.; R. R. Hutcheson, 7th Dist.; N. P. Richeson, 9th Dist.; I. G. Robinson, 10th Dist.; W. H. Grove, 11th Dist.

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ROET D. ALLEN, President, S. T. A.

T. M. Goodknight, Vice-President, State at Large; R. H. Webb, Vice-President, 1st Dist.; J. J. Glenn, 2d Dist.; A. W. Mell, 3d Dist.; R. E. Woods, 4th Dist.; W. M. Mariner, 5th Dist.; G. A. Yates, 6th Dist.; R. R. Hutcheson, 7th Dist.; N. P. Richeson, 8th Dist.; I. G. Robinson, 10th Dist.; W.H. Grove, 11th Dist.

47-M-64

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ECLECTIC UNITED STATES HISTORY,
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ECLECTIC PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARTS,
RIDPATH'S UNITED STATES HISTORY,
THALHEIMER'S ANCIENT HISTORY,
BROWN'S PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE,
GOW'S MORALS AND MANNERS,
HAILMAN'S PEDAGOGY,
SMART'S MANUAL OF GYMNASTICS,
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PAYNE'S SCHOOL SUPERVISION,
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It is always understood that the latest revised editions are recommended to purchasers. Descriptive catalogue and price-list on application.

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO., Publishers, CINCINNATI and NEW YORK.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

ASSIGNED THE

State Teachers' Association

FOR ITS NEXT MEETING,

TO BE HELD IN

LEXINGTON, KY.,

JULY 2, 3 and 4, 1885.

The Board of Council and all others interested, to convene at 8 o'clock P. M., July 1st.

State Teachers Association.

9 A. M., JULY 2d, OPENING EXERCISES.

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On Normal Schools—W. J. McConathy, Louisville, *Chairman;* A. W. Mell, Bowling Green; Hiram Roberts and J. W. Chenault, Louisville; T. M. Goodknight, Franklin.

On Use of Federal Aid—Thos. B. Ford, Frankfort, *Chairman;* H. T. Lyttleton, Louisa; A. C. Goodwin, Owensboro.

On Society for the Advancement of Public Instruction, etc.—J. T. Gaines, Louisville, *Chairman;* Dr. W. T. Poynter, Shelbyville; G. A. Yates, Covington; T. M. Goodknight, Franklin; W. M. Marriner, Louisville.

Subjects and committees selected by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Council, appointed by the Association in December, 1884. This sub-committee consisted of T. M. Goodknight, Franklin, *Chairman;* A. W. Mell, Bowling Green; W. H. Grove, Glasgow.

On the Limits of the Proper Work to be Considered by State Teachers' Association—E. P. Thompson, Harrisburg, *Chairman;* G. W. Vanhorn, Slaughtersville; Jno. O. Hodges, Jr., Lexington; Alexander Edwards, Bonnyville; O. H. P. Grundon, Cloverport; H. O. Snow, Elkton.

On the Limits of the Proper Work to be Done by a County Institute—Mr. Burke, Newport, *Chairman;* A. S. Loventhal, Lebanon; W. E. Grinstead, Danville; J. M. Barton, Falmouth.

On Constitution of the State Teachers' Association (including "Admission Fee," "Qualification for Membership," "Orders or Degrees," "College Representation," "How Conducted")—J. T. Gaines, Louisville, *Chairman;* J. H. Fuqua, Russellville; S. A. Chambers, Henderson; John Ogden, Falmouth.

On Correct Method of Examining and Grading Teachers for Certificates—J. M. B. Birdwhistell, Lawrenceburg, *Chairman;* E. C. Crabbe, Carrollton; H. V. Bell, Mackville; Henry Newton, Walton; E. C. Fox, Winchester.

On Relations of Common Schools to Higher Education, and of Colleges to Common Schools—J. H. Fuqua, Russellville, *Chairman;* Maurice Kirby, Lexington; O. O. Beatty, Danville; A. T. Wiles, Covington.

On the Foundation of a State's Duty to Educate Her Children—W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville, *Chairman;* County Superintendent Madison County, for 1884; W. A. O. Benchain, Bowling Green.

On Administration and Work for Rural Schools (including "Supervision," "Grading," "Governing," Duties of State and County Superintendents")—A. C. Goodwin, Owensboro, *Chairman;* E. P. Gifford, Wade's Mills; J. W. Dixon, Burksville; H. J. Stephens, Abington.

On Supervision and Work of City Schools—Geo. H. Tingley, Louisville, *Chairman;* W. B. Wylie, Bowling Green; C. H. Dietrich, Hopkinsville.

On Journalism and its Relations to the State Teachers' Association—D. H. Thompson, Clark County, *Chairman;* R. H. Carothers, Louisville; R. H. Hester, Owensboro; E. A. Gullion, Carrollton.

On the New Education—Geo. A. Yates, Covington, *Chairman;* Mrs. L. L. Monsarrat, and Miss S. A. Webb, Louisville; Miss C. L. Burks, Whippoorwill; H. K. Taylor, Russellville.

On the Importance of the County Superintendent being a Teacher of Experience—C. W. Boone, Kiddville, *Chairman;* W. H. Grove, Glasgow; R. R. Hutcheson, Owenton.

On the Policy of Federal Aid in Proportion to Illiteracy—Wm. Beckner, Winchester, *Chairman;* A. S. Willis, Louisville; J. S. Williams, Mt. Sterling; J. S. Blackburn, Versailles; Wm. Webb, Bardwill; R. E. Woods, Cloverport.

On Defects in Common School Laws and the Remedy—T. B. Ford, Frankfort, *Chairman;* G. R. Throop, Milburn; W. C. Ray, Bardwill; Milford Overly, County Superintendent, Fleming County.

On Relations of Common Schools to Industrial Education and the Reverse—M. M. Kirby, Lexington, *Chairman;* L. H. Blanton, Richmond; President Dudley, Georgetown.

It is understood that the members of these committees have been at work many weeks, or months, preparing reports on these subjects. It is hoped that any one interested will prepare a paper on any issue he may desire to present to the State Teachers' Association. The reports of committees, or of papers of individuals, may be sent to the President or any Vice-President, to be presented to the State Teachers' Association, if the writer can not be present. It is expected that all these reports and other proceedings of the State Teachers' Association will be published in pamphlet form, as was the report of the December, 1884, meeting. Please, therefore, make your papers short—concise.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M.

An address to the State Teachers' Association, by Hon. Jos. Desha Pickett, Superintendent Public Instruction, on **The Proper Relation between the State Board of Education and the State Teachers' Association.**

Reduced rates on railroads, steamboat lines, etc. Reduced rates for boarding in Lexington; the particulars to be published shortly. Address J. T. Gaines, 229 Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky., Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, or any officer of the Association, for information on these subjects.

Col. Francis W. Parker, Principal of Cook County Normal School, Illinois, will open the State Institute July 6th.

National Education Association begins at Saratoga N. Y., July 14, 1885.

Send to President State Teachers' Association, at Farmdale, Ky., for copy of "Proceedings" of Dec., 1884, of State Teachers' Association, in order to inform yourselves of the work being done. Inclose fifteen cents—postage stamps—to pay cost of printing and mailing the pamphlet of eighty-four pages.

Secure in all county papers space to call attention to this meeting and to the work.

44-11-64

James R. Patterson Esq
Resident Magistrate Police
Fermoyle
Westmeath
W.S.P.A.

ON 15th DECEMBER, 1885. PRICE 2s. 6d.

The Archæologist.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE great importance of Archæological Research to almost every branch of study is now universally recognised, but a large proportion of the work done by explorers and other students of the past does not receive the publicity which it deserves, and many of the most important discoveries are unrecorded save in the Journals of Scientific Societies, which have a limited and exclusive circulation.

The stimulus given to Archæological Research by recent discoveries in the East, and the great awakening of public interest in Antiquarian matters, generally, have been such as to encourage the hope that a Monthly Magazine devoted in the main to the record of this Work will meet with favourable support. The discoveries made by Sir Austen Layard, Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and M. de Sarzac in Assyria and Chaldea, by Dr. Henry Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ, and by the late Marriette Bey in Egypt, are known only to a few, whereas they have truly a world-wide interest. It will be one of the chief features of the *Archæologist* to place a Monthly Record of such researches before its readers.

The History of the Family, of the growth of Law, the development of Institutions, and such kindred subjects as are embraced under the important heads of Civilization and Culture will claim prominent places in a Journal which seeks to aid not only the professed historian, but also the student of special branches of research and the inquirer into Local Archæology. Very much yet remains to be done in the important field of research, with which the names of Professor Tylor, Sir Henry Maine, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. A. Mitchell, and Mr. Gomme are associated; and to facilitate and advance such studies will be one of the principal objects of the *Archæologist*.

A brief resume of the principal contents of Home and Foreign Archæological Journals and Transactions of learned Societies, and of articles of Archæological interest appearing in Magazines not professedly of antiquarian character, will be carefully prepared and published from time to time, so that a student of any particular branch will be able easily to ascertain what is being written regarding it in Home and Foreign Literature.

Various branches of research will be treated of in papers contributed by men whose special knowledge in their own departments entitles them to speak with authority, and Notices and Reviews of British, American, and Foreign Archæological Works will appear in each number.

Arrangements have been made for correspondence from Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, Cairo, and New York.

Among the Subjects to be dealt with are :—

1. British Antiquities.
2. Indo-European—Embracing the Archæology of India and Persia.
3. Western Asiatic—Embracing discoveries in Syria, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor and Egypt.
4. Prehistoric and General Anthropology—A record of Mythology, Manners, Customs, &c.
5. Biblical Archæology.
6. British and Foreign Church History.
7. Early Art and Architecture.
8. Reviews and Notices of Books in corresponding Sections.
9. Notes and Queries.
10. Notes and News.

The following will be among the Contributors :—

R. W. Cochran Patrick, LL.D., F.S.A., M.P.
Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., Oxford.
Samuel Birch, LL.D., President of the Society of Biblical Archæology.
Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, Leipsic.
Dr. Felix Liebrecht, Liege.
W. St. Chad Boscawen, F.R.G.S.
Joseph Anderson, LL.D.
E. B. Tylor, LL.D.
Andrew Lang, LL.D.
Hormuzd Rassam, F.R.G.S.
Edward Clodd.
Professor Veitch, LL.D., Glasgow.
Professor Douglas.
Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A.
Professor Terrien de la Couprie, London
M. Saloman Reinach, Paris.
Dr. Hayes Ward, New York.
G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
Professor Ferguson, M.A., Glasgow.
William Simpson, F.R.A.S.
Ernest Budge, M.A.,
Andrew Macgeorge.
Piers Delaney Johnstone, M.A.
William George Black, F.S.A. Scot.
Henry George Tomkins.

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and 27 Chancery Lane, London.

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Mr. SAMUEL COWAN, Pu
PERTH.

Please send me "The Archæologist" *till further notice, addressed*

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Royal Historical Society.

SESSION 1884-5.

ORDINARY MEETINGS

AT 8 P.M.

1884.

THURSDAY	NOVEMBER	20
Do.	DECEMBER	18

1885.

THURSDAY	JANUARY	15
Do.	FEBRUARY	19
Do.	MARCH	19
Do.	APRIL	16
Do.	MAY	21
Do.	JUNE	18

P. EDWARD DOVE,
Secretary.

11 *Chandos Street,*
Cavendish Square, W.

[OVER]

44-M-64

It is expected that the following Papers will be read in the course of the Session :

'The Commercial Treaty between England and France in 1786,' by OSCAR BROWNING, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., in November ;

'Fiji, its Peoples, Traditions, and Customs,' by ROBERT WALKER, F.R.Hist.S., in December ;

'The Difficulties in Writing Oriental History,' by Major-Gene al Sir F. J. GOLDSMID, K.C.S.I., in January ;

'Jacobitism in '15 and '45,' by ALEXANDER FALCONER, F.R.Hist.S. ;

'The alleged superiority of Absolute over Constitutional Governments in the consistent conduct of their Foreign Policy, tested by the History of the Napoleonic Epoch' (chiefly from unpublished papers of the British Foreign Office), by C. A. FYFFE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S ;

'The Development of the Fine Arts under the Puritan Ascendency,' by Dr. J. FOSTER PALMER, F.R.Hist.S. ;

'Capacity and Heroism of the Indian Princesses,' by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I. ;

'China,' by Sir THOMAS WADE, K.C.B. ;

'The Peasant Wars in Germany and Hungary—a Historical Parallelism between Past and Present,' by Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.Hist.S.

[OVER]

47-M-64

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A REVIEW DEVOTED TO HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND JURISPRUDENCE.

EDITED BY

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

OF

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

743 Broadway, New York. 180 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

9 and 13 Tremont Place, Boston.

The first number will be published in March, 1886. Terms of yearly subscription, three dollars.

THE scope and purpose of the POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY are indicated by its name. Political science is the science of the state. The QUARTERLY will furnish a field for the discussion of all questions—historic, economic or legal—which concern the organization of the state, the evolution of law, the relation of states one to another, and the relation of government to the individual.

The topics discussed in the QUARTERLY will be discussed from a scientific point of view, by writers who have made special study of the subjects which they treat. That the articles to be published in the QUARTERLY shall be scientific does not, in the opinion of the editors, imply that they must be unintelligible to all readers not themselves specialists. It is believed that the results of scientific investigation of political and economic questions can be so presented as to be perfectly intelligible to any liberally educated man; and it will be the effort of the editors to have them so presented.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY will be devoted primarily to the investigation of questions of present interest in the United States. But the editors by no means take the position that we have "nothing to do with abroad." They think that the experience of the older civilization of Europe should be made tributary to the political development of America.

Beyond the demand that articles written for the QUARTERLY shall be scientific, intelligible, and of interest to Americans, the editors will impose no conditions upon the contributors. They will impose no tests of political or economic orthodoxy, for as editors they have none. Individually, they will express their own opinions, as they will permit contributors to express theirs. Every article will be signed; and every writer who alleges facts not commonly known will be expected to cite his evidence. The editors will neither take unsupported statements on faith, nor ask the public to take such statements on authority.

The first number will contain the following articles:

Introduction, - - - - Prof. MUNROE SMITH.

The American Commonwealth: Changes in its relation to the Nation, - Prof. JOHN W. BURGESS.

Legislative Inquests, - - - FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE.

American Labor Statistics, - - Prof. RICHMOND M. SMITH.

The Conference at Berlin on the West-African Question, - - DANIEL DE LEON, Ph. D.

Articles on the following topics are in preparation:

The Constitution in Civil War and Reconstruction.
The Negro in Politics.
Self-Government and Civil-Service Reform.
Civil Disabilities of Aliens in the United States.
History of the New York City Charter.
English Socialism.
The Recent Constitutional Crisis in Norway.
The American Expatriation Treaties.

47-M-64

because it does not propose too much. All other so-called text-books on history have seemingly been made on the assumption that teachers as well as scholars know but little about the subject in question. They have aimed, therefore, to do the whole work of the class-room. This no text-book on general history can hope to do. Sheldon's History aims to supplement the work of a teacher, and yet it does this in a way so judicious that even the poorly equipped will find ample support, and the well-informed will not find its aid cumbersome or needless. Again, it is the only book that I know of claiming to be a text-book on general history which I feel quite ready to place in the hands of a class without qualification. All others are so brief and so tedious, that they seem designed to hinder and not to promote knowledge of the truth sought. Once more, this seems to me to be good because it has not neglected any means to the end in view. It has aimed to teach students to think, but it has not forgotten, also, to present the main substance of history, and so has given one of the best means to secure the main end had in view, — education. I have long wished that we could have in our schools a book with a common-sense method. When I talked with publishers about a true text-book, and not a dreary outline, I was told that such a book would not sell. Teachers, it was said, need a book to do their work for them. Sheldon's History means a revolution in history teaching. It will not do all the work of the teacher; it will help, and this, too, in an admirable way. It will help by stimulating both teachers and scholars to thought and investigation. As I said, I have not had time to try this book, but I fully expect to like it, and to find it a most useful auxiliary to my class work. (*Jan.* 15, 1886.)

Jane E. Leonard, *Teacher of History, State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.:* I have used Sheldon's History in my class since the first pages came from the press, and I never used a book in my life which so fully met my idea of what a text-book should be, — a book which does not do the thinking for the pupil, but which furnishes him with material by which he can form judgments, make comparisons, and reach conclusions for himself.

History taught in the manner indicated by Miss Sheldon's book becomes indeed an educative force. (*Feb.* 2, 1886.)

G. H. Davis, *Bayshore, L.I.:* I find it true that the book is a carefully chosen historical library. The pupils delight in studying it as an object, like an animal, rock, or tree. The book is a live collection of facts, and almost any teacher can, with its use, develop a good idea of human affairs. (*Feb.* 13, 1886.)

Miss C. Rounds, *Private School, Brooklyn, N.Y.:* I like the History very much, and my pupils are enthusiastic about it. (*Mar.* 2, 1886.)

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

3 Tremont Place, Boston.

16 Astor Place, New York. (*With A. Lovell & Co.*)

85 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. (*With S. R. Winchell & Co.*)

[Apr. 15, 1886]

Studies in General History.

(1000 B.C. to 1880 A.D.). *An Application of the Scientific Method to the Teaching of History.* By Mary D. Sheldon, Teacher of History in the Oswego Normal School, N.Y. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Half leather. xvi + 556 pages. Price by mail, $1.75; Introduction price, $1.60.

In the sciences no instruction is now considered sound which does not bring the pupil into contact with the actual realities, and teach him how to handle and interpret them; in literature, the study of that which the author has written is fast superseding that which is written of the author; in history, however, the best teaching is still too much based on the reading of manuals, and the best text-books scarcely admit the training of any power save that of memory.

It is the object of this new text-book to give a collection of historic material, which may be dealt with first-hand, as the pupil deals with the actual substance in Chemistry, the living plant in Botany, the genuine text in Literature, thus stimulating, not only memory, but observation, judgment, and generalization. This historic material consists of maps, pictures, lists of important events, men, works, and deeds, tables of political organizations, and extracts from original sources, including constitutions, creeds, laws, chronicles, and poems. It is accompanied by questions which are of the nature of problems, answers to which must be worked out by the pupil himself from the given data. The book thus serves as a little historical laboratory or museum, in which the student may learn how to interpret the facts of society, and by means of which pupils who take nothing more than the ordinary course of history, may obtain the benefit of that "*Seminary Method*" so rapidly superseding every other in our leading colleges.

By this method the student is compelled to do original work with original materials. Such original materials are often very difficult to find, and when found are inaccessible to any great number of pupils, besides being generally so bulky and confused as to require much time to select their really significant and instructive portions. To select these portions, and bring them within the limits and place them in the relations demanded by the practical needs of the class-room, is one great aim of this work; the other is, to set such questions as will develop the historic meaning and connection of these materials, and at the same time call forth the native ability of the student to deal with social and political problems for himself. *It is a book to be studied, not read.*

The Teacher's Manual, accompanying the Students' Edition, will contain summaries of all the results expected to be attained by the students' work, together with suggestions as to class-room method, topics for examination and essay work, and more general views of the subject than can be given in the Students' Edition.

The following letters from those who have used the advance sheets of the book give good evidence that it is as PRACTICAL *as it is new, suggestive, and inspiring:—*

C. A. Leonard, *Central University, Richmond, Ky.:* I will say, also, that I am securing the very best results with the book—far better than my most sanguine hopes ever led me to expect. I examined the class to-day on the work gone over, and found them quite ready in their answers, and, above all, possessing a good, correct understanding of the subject-matter. I have long desired something of the kind, and am glad such a book has been written. It is destined to revolutionize the study of general history and make pupils think for themselves. The work ought to meet with a very successful sale.

P.S.—I should have spoken of the searching character of the questions in each "study." They are simply wonderful. In the first place, they show a most profound knowledge of the subject on the part of the author, something that always gives a student confidence in a book; and, secondly, do not imply their answers, do not suggest the answers from one another, but require a thorough search, and make the students, if anything will, original and philosophical historians. Nothing could be better. You may use my name in unqualified commendation of the book. (*Jan.* 15, 1886.)

Clara Conway, *Principal Clara Conway Inst., Memphis, Tenn.:* Sheldon's History is unquestionably superior to any text-book of which I know. It is fresh, strong, bold, and inspiring. Every chapter is a revelation, every page a delight. It is excellent in plan and execution. By a method natural and easy, clear and logical, the student is led to gather for himself into one harmonious system every important factor in human civilization. It is likewise, and most of all, eminently practical in character and tone, dealing only with the great problems in human history, and ignoring the petty details that fill the pages of ordinary text-books. In the hands of the skilful teacher it will be a tremendous power; in the hands of the unskilled, it must be the best helper among historical books towards knowledge, discipline, mental strength, and culture. (*Jan.* 9, 1886.)

Mary L. Estes, *Teacher of History in Clara Conway Institute:* Sheldon's History meets a need which confronts the earnest and thoughtful teacher in every department of sociology. "How shall I enable the pupil to feel the *oneness of humanity*, to be present at the unfolding of the laws of national growth, and to grasp, with any degree of firmness, the complexity of the social mechanism," is the ever recurring question, equal in perplexity and imperativeness. While much can be, and indeed must be, done by the teacher in infusing a spirit of philosophy into the study of history, no one will question the value of a good text-book, both as a frame-work and as an authority. Such a guide can be found

in Sheldon's History. Second only to its value in the application of philosophy to history is the wholesomeness of its influence in stimulating thought and inquiry. The activity of the mind attendant upon the agitation of the problems presented for solution, cannot but be invigorating in effect, while the habit of free discussion, to which it leads, must have the tendency to awaken inquiry, and to quicken interest in historical studies. (*Jan.* 9, 1886.)

The Misses Masters, *Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.:* I write especially to assure you of our great satisfaction with Prof. Sheldon's book. Our history class are fascinated with it, and we find it invaluable. We shall be very glad to have the completed volume. We shall need about twenty-two copies. (*Nov.* 24, 1885.)

We have used Miss Sheldon's History for two months, and find that the tendency of her method is to quicken the intellect, as well as to store the memory. The curiosity of the pupils is constantly stimulated by the acute questions, and their reasoning powers are strengthened by discovering for themselves the logic of historical events. Both teacher and pupils feel every day an increasing enthusiasm for this admirable book. (*Dec.* 2, 1885.)

Jennie I. Ware, *Teacher in charge of History, Worcester High Sch., Mass.:* I have examined Sheldon's History as carefully as possible in this brief time, and have used it as supplementary to other material in my classes. To me, its advantages over other general histories consists in the selections of the most helpful illustrations; the translations given from original sources; and the questions in the "studies," capable of producing some individual thought in the pupil. In each of the above cases the very best points have been taken. In the department of modern history I think the book supplies a much-needed work. The whole story, of Italy, for example, is concisely told. I should like to try it with a class in mediæval and modern history. (*Jan.* 8, 1886.)

Mary E. Whipple, *Teacher of History in the Worcester High School, Mass.:* In the teaching of ancient history I have used some of the material and questions from Prof. Sheldon's Studies in General History. The questions are just the ones to produce thought in the mind of the pupil, and are so definitely and clearly stated as to receive the desired answers. I have not the least doubt as to the practical working of the book, and should heartily commend its use in high schools and academies. (*Dec.* 15, 1885.)

Helen M. Parkhurst, *Teacher of History, Worcester High School, Mass.:* I have used Miss Sheldon's Studies in General History for supplementary work in my class with good results. The questions necessitate thought and reasoning on the part of the pupil, and are admirably fitted to effect that object. I see no reason why it should not succeed perfectly as a regular text-book. I think the work cannot be too highly commended. (*Dec.* 15, 1885.)

E. J. Colcord, *Teacher of History in Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt.:* Let me tell you what led us to adopt it in our classes here. I think it excellent, first because it has through it all a scientific theory of teaching—because it aims at a true historic method. It is the first book of its kind to recognize, as the important end of historic study, the learning of reasons, and not simply dry facts; the cultivation of thought, not the recitation of stories; giving the scholar something to study, and not merely something to learn. I like it especially, too,

[1887]

University, Buda-Pesth.

With reference to your favor, I have the honor to inform you that your numerous and beautiful researches are all known to me, and that they not only demonstrate, according to my opinion, your skill in the execution of chemical investigations, but also prove that in the domain of organic, as well as inorganic chemistry, you are able to produce useful results and enrich science. I would especially mention the work on Turmeric; very interesting also is the work concerning the velocity of reduction of various metallic oxides in the stream of hydrogen; of practical importance are the methods for ascertaining the quantity of manganese, and also the very smooth method for the production of Borneol from Camphor.

H. Lieberman, Professor of Chemistry.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

It gives me great pleasure to state that Mr. A. E. Menke has filled the position of my private assistant in the most satisfactory manner for more than two years. During this time he has shown himself an extremely able, skillful and learned chemist, and his faithfulness, industry and honesty are such that I can not speak in too high terms of them. His abilities are far above the common, and his chemical education has been so thorough that I am certain he would do great credit to any chemical place that may be intrusted to him. His adaptability to the conditions surrounding him and the clearness and power of his mind promise him great success as a teacher, and he is certain to honor any University he may be connected with by his researches, as he is already the author of a number of important papers, and is not the man to turn back from the path so auspiciously entered. C. L. Jackson, Professor of Chemistry.

I take great pleasure in endorsing what my colleague, Prof. Jackson, has written above.

Josiah P. Cooke, Director of the Laboratories.

King's College, London.

I have great pleasure in certifying that Prof. A. E. Menke was a very diligent worker in our laboratory and that his researches on the salts of nitrous oxide obtained for him the distinction of the Daniell Scholar ship, which is awarded by the Council of the College for the execution of the best series of researches in the Laboratory during the two years immediately preceding the election.

C. L. Bloxam, Professor of Chemistry.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

I believe that I can recommend Prof. A. E. Menke most cordially as competent to fill a Chair of Chemistry with distinguished credit to himself and any institution with which he may be connected.

Wolcott Gibbs, Rumford Professor of Thermodynamics.

Royal College of Science, Dublin.

I had the pleasure some years ago of making the acquaintance of Prof. A. E. Menke. He impressed me as a gentleman well qualified, from his extensive acquaintance with agricultural chemistry, to discharge most efficiently the duties attaching to a professorship, and the researches he has published and the distinctions he has gained confirm the views I entertain. Robert Galloway, Professor of Chemistry.

Technological Institute, St. Petersburg.

I certify that Mr. A. E. Menke has made his name favorably known by a series of investigations. As these investigations were made in the field of inorganic, as well as organic chemistry, Mr. Menke will be especially qualified to fill the Chair of Chemistry. His qualifications for the same are heightened by the fact of his having had, for a series of years, experience as a teacher.

Dr. Beilstein, Professor of Chemistry,
Corresponding Member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Gottingen, etc.

University, Kiel.

I herewith inform you that I have read the report of your researches with interest, and consider some of them useful and important. This is especially true of the investigation "On Some Points in Chemical Dynamics." This treats of an important problem of general chemistry, and abounds in interesting details. The investigation on Curcumin, in which you show the connection of this substance with Vanillin, shows that you are at home in the great field of organic chemistry and understand how to advance it.

Dr. Ladenberg, Professor of Chemistry.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

I have known Mr. A. E. Menke for two years or more, and have found him well acquainted with the facts and literature of chemistry, clear in his judgment and eminently successful in making application of his knowledge. I can therefore most heartily recommend him.

H. B. Hill, Professor of Organic Chemistry.

State College, Lexington, Ky.

Prof. A. E. Menke has filled the Chair of Organic Chemistry in this College for four years. I regard him as a young man of uncommon promise. His attaintainments in chemical science are far beyond those of any man of his age within my knowledge. His original researches have been gracefully and heartily recognized by Jackson, of Cambridge; Auschutz, of Bonn, and Lieberman, of Buda-Pesth. As an instructor he has had marked success. I desire to commend him as a young man of an exceptionally high order of talent in his profession, correct in morals, honest and honorable to a high degree.

James K. Patterson, President.

47-M-64

SCHOOL * DIRECTORY.

Parents and guardians furnished with catalogues and full information of best schools for both sexes, free of charge.

Any school recommended by me can be relied upon as being in every particular just as represented.

Having among the many schools on my books the best in the country, I am prepared to furnish promptly a list from which parents can make a suitable selection.

Particulars as to standing, terms, etc., given with each list.

TO * PRINCIPALS.

Principals desiring their schools represented by my directory are requested to forward catalogues, with references, terms, etc.

TEACHERS.

I am always in need of good talent to fill my orders for first-class Teachers. Those who are well qualified and efficient can apply to me with good prospect of success. My patrons call for the best talent, and I agree to furnish it. The demand upon my Bureau for Teachers is increasing, and I desire the application of those who can be relied upon to give satisfaction. (Correspondents expecting *answers* will provide *return postage.*)

All Communications and Orders should be addressed to

MISS M. E DONOVAN,

Proprietor and Manager.

[1887]

MISS M. E. DONOVAN'S
Teachers' Bureau and Musical Agency

FOR BOTH SEXES,

30 AND 32 EAST 14TH STREET,

Bet. 5th Ave. and University Place. NEW YORK CITY.

ROOMS 4 & 5—TAKE ELEVATOR AT No. 30.

NO CHARGE TO THOSE EMPLOYING TEACHERS

This is the Most Reliable Educational Business Agency through which to procure Able Teachers, Tutors, Assistants, Principals, Professors, Superintendents, or Governesses.

Miss Donovan's Teachers' Bureau provides, promptly, *the best* Teachers for Schools, Colleges, Families and Private Pupils, for every branch or department of instruction. It has upon its books a large list of Teachers of every variety and degree of education, experience and ability, graduates of the best institutions in America and Europe, many of whom now hold good positions obtained through its Agency. It has more than the usual proportion of the most able and successful Teachers, who came to it, knowing that its success in placing good talent in desirable positions is a guarantee of its efficiency. Its records of the qualifications and history of each applicant is most complete—verified by unquestionable evidence. It is personally acquainted with many of them, and can confidently testify to their worth. It also has advantages for collecting information about Teachers, and large experience in selecting them, afforded nowhere else. Its connections extend throughout the educational field, and can command talent from any part of it.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Schools and private pupils supplied with competent and experienced teachers of Organ, Piano, Singing, Violin, Harp and Flute.

Harmony, Composition, the Languages, Painting and Elocution.

TESTIMONIALS.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, January 2d, 1885.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—Your favor of the 27th ult. at hand. In reply, permit me to say, that it affords me great pleasure to be allowed to offer my testimonial in appreciation of the excellence of your Bureau, and I most heartily recommend it as the best medium of securing sufficient service from reliable persons.

I shall be happy, at any time, to further endorse any application you may make in corroboration of the statement. Very truly yours,

E. D. DIMMICK,
Captain, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY, January 15, 1885.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—It gives me very great pleasure to express my satisfaction with the governess which you kindly procured for me. May I add my cordial thanks for your prompt attention to my request, and the assurance of my confidence in your business ability.

MRS. JAMES BRYCE.

NEW YORK, December 30th, 1884.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—I take great pleasure in recommending Miss M. E. Donovan's Teachers' Agency to the favorable notice of any person desiring the services of teachers for either schools or families, or who may want ladies or gentlemen to fill any position of trust or responsibility, as a most reliable Agency. Having personally employed the services of her Bureau, and knowing personally many others who have done the same, to their satisfaction, I can confidently add my testimony in its favor. Respectfully,

W. H. MERRILL,
Captain U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2d, 1885.

Having been acquainted with Miss M. E. Donovan since the first establishment of her Teachers' Bureau, and having seen some of the benefits to be derived from it, I take pleasure in recommending it as a most reliable channel through which to procure efficient and reliable instructors.

H. B. NOBLE,
Captain, U. S. Army.

SING SING, N. Y., January 3d, 1885.

This is to certify that I have employed the services of Miss M. E. Donovan's Teachers' Bureau, and have found it to be a most thoroughly reliable medium through which to procure reliable teachers. Thanking you for the last teacher you sent, I am, Yours very truly,

THOS. COBY,
Trustee, School Dist. No. 5, Ossining, N. Y.

NEW YORK, February 25th, 1885.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to the many others, to the reliability of your agency in furnishing first-class singers, organists, pianists, readers for choir positions and concerts. Having had business relations with your Agency, which have proved most satisfactory, I can recommend it to all who may require its services in procuring first-class artists in any of the above capacities. Most respectfully,

J. JOSEPH HESSION,
Organist Sacred Heart Church, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK, February 25th, 1885.

This is to certify that I have employed the services of Miss M. E. Donovan's Teachers' Bureau, and regard the same as a reliable medium through which to procure Teachers or Ladies to fill positions of trust in families.

MRS. G. MANNHEIMER, No. 26 West 58th St., N. Y.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1886.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—It givss me great pleasure to recommend your Agency as a very reliable one, through which to procure the very best teachers and governesses, and with the best assurances that I have been well pleased with the ladies that I have had through your good judgment.

MRS. ISAAC BLUM, 51 East 80th St.

METUCHEN, December 11th, 1886.

MY DEAR MISS DONOVAN.—Allow me to add my testimonial to the efficiency or your Teacher's Bureau in procuring the services of Teachers, Musicians, or reliable persons to fill any of the departments of instruction. I know of no Agency more reliable, or one where any applicant meets with more prompt attention. Parents at a distance may place full confidence in your recommendation of schools or private teachers, for you do not recommend without a full knowledge of the persons you propose for a position. I commend you most cheerfully to the favorable consideration of all who may need your services.

Very sincerely,

MRS. F. JACKSON,
Principal Home Collegiate Institute, Metuchen, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, December 21st, 1886.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony as to the efficiency of your Teachers' Agency in furnishing singers for church choirs. Whenever I have had recourse to your establishment for that purpose, I have invariably met with pleasant people, who were well qualified to fill the positions for which they were seeking. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. DELANO,
Counsellor at Law, 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y., January 11th, 1887.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN.—Permit me to add my name to the many patrons who have already testified to the efficiency of your business. It gives me great pleasure to say that my business relations with you have been most satisfactory in every respect. Very sincerely,

MRS. J. M. SPIER.

NEW YORK, January 20th, 1887.

It is a pleasure to me to recommend the Educational Bureau, under the care of Miss M. E. Donovan, to any who may need its assistance. During my acquaintance with Miss Donovan, which covers a period of at least six years, I have always found her to be reliable, as well as invariably courteous and just in her transactions with employer and employee. She has also shown a sense of fitness in the selection of teachers, which is very desirable. These characteristics recommend themselves to all.

MRS. E. S. WEST,
Lady Principal Rutgers Female College, 58 West 55th Street.

Also refers by permission to

GEN. ROGER A. PRIOR, New York.

EDWARD RUSS, ESQ., New York.

AND MANY OTHERS.

47-M-64

GRADUATING CLASS,

With Subjects of their Graduation Theses.

W. H. ALLEN, Marlin ..... Cattle Feeding for Profit

P. BRAUN, San Antonio ..... Worthington Pump

R. H. DIETERT, Kerrville ..... Blymyer Engine

F. C. HOFFMAN, New Braunfels ..... Boilers

H. F. JONAS, San Antonio ..... Description of a Bridge

N. L. JOSEY, Luling ..... Water and its Analysis

A. P. KNOLLE, Industry ..... Mortars

W. H. KNOLLE, Industry ..... Switches and Crosses

W. O. R. PFEUFFER, New Braunfels ..... Dairying

F. RENNERT, New Braunfels ..... Farm Implements

Z. M. SHIRLEY, Melissa ..... The Indicator

E. J. SMITH, Woodford, I. T. ..... Lameness in Horses

W. W. STEWARD, Steward's Mill ..... Slide Valve

M. S. SWAIN, Clarkesville ..... The Conservatory

P. S. TILSON, Texarkana ..... Poisons: their Effects and Detection

W. A. WURZBACH, San Antonio ..... Location of Railroads

W. M. WOOD, Hillsboro ..... Description of Plate Girder Bridges

Commencement Exercises

OF THE

State Agricultural

AND

Mechanical College

Of Texas.

College Station, Texas,

June 3d, 4th and 5th, 1888.

Clarke & Courts, Stationers, Galveston.

PROGRAMME.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3D.

11 A M

Commencement Sermon,

By Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. D., Galveston.

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH.

9 to 11 A M

Inspection of Departments, including Exhibition of Stock, Apparatus and Appliances for Instruction, Machinery in Motion, Display of Products of Students' Work, &c.

11 A M

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ALUMNI.

3 P M

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

5 P M

Infantry Drill, preceded by a Review of the Battalion, by His Excellency Governor L. S. Ross and the Board of Directors.

8 P M

JOINT CELEBRATION OF SOCIETIES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

8 to 9 A. M.

TARGET PRACTICE,

by Members of the Graduating Class.

9.30 A M

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Prayer, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. D.

Reading of Technical Theses, by the three most distinguished Members of the Graduating Class, in the order of their class standing.

ANNUAL ADDRESS: T. V. Munson, Denison, President of the State Horticultural Society.

DELIVERY OF MEDALS.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS: E. J. Smith, Woodford, Indian Territory (elected by the First Class).

RESPONSE TO THE VALEDICTORY: J. F. Nichols, Smithville, Texas (elected by the Second Class).

CONFERRING DEGREES: Hon. C. C. Garrett, President of the Board of Directors.

Announcement of those distinguished in the several Classes and Departments.

BENEDICTION.

5.30 P M

ARTILLERY DRILL.

6.30 P M

GRADUATION DRESS PARADE.

47-11-64

LIST OF STATE,

COUNTY, AND CITY COMMON SCHOOL OFFICERS.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Jos. Desha Pickett, Superintendent of Public Instruction and *ex officio* President.
G. M. Adams, Secretary of State.
P. W. Hardin, Attorney-General.
W. H. Bartholomew, Principal of Female High School, Louisville.
John O. Hodges, Superintendent of Lexington Public Schools.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Jos. Desha Pickett, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Maurice Kirby, Principal of Male High School, Louisville.
R. W. McRery, Frankfort.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—1888.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Adair	Matthew Taylor	Columbia.
Allen	Joel F. Pitchford	Scottsville.
Anderson	John W. Gudgel	Lawrenceburg.
Ballard	J. M. Dodson	Wickliffe.
Barren	W. H. Grøve	Glasgow.
Bath	W. H. Daugherty	Owingsville.
Bell	W. G. Colson	Yellow Creek.
Boone	John P. Ryle	Grant.
Bourbon	Robert C. Talbott	Paris.
Boyd	D. D. Eastham	Catlettsburg.
Boyle	R. H. Caldwell	Parksville.
Bracken	H. T. Bradford	Petra.
Breathitt	John W. Taulbee	Taulbee.
Breckinridge	~~James E. Stone~~ C. Royalty	Hardinsburg.
Bullitt	Oliver P. Combs	Shepherdsville.
Butler	J. W. Hampton	Morgantown.
Caldwell	S. B. Mott	Princeton.
Calloway	J. H. Farless	Murray.
Campbell	J. N. Stewart	Alexandria.
Carlisle	M. C. Jewell	Bardwell.
Carroll	E. A. Gullion	Carrollton.
Carter	Luke P. Clark	Olive Hill.
Casey	John F. McBeath	Liberty.
Christian	F. H. Renshaw	Hopkinsville.
Clark	C. W. Boone	Winchester.
Clay	B. P. White	Manchester.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Clinton	W. A. Beck	Cartwright.
Crittenden	George W. Perry	Marion.
Cumberland	John S. Williams	Burksville.
Daviess	T. F. Birkhead	Owensboro.
Edmonson	R. G. Doyel	Mammoth Cave.
Elliott	John H. Flanery	Newfoundland.
Estill	~~Nathan Elliott~~ R. H. Riddell	Irvine.
Fayette	M. A. Cassidy	Lexington.
Fleming	Milford Overley	Tilton.
Floyd	F. H. Morell	Laynesville.
Franklin	Thomas Hunter	Frankfort.
Fulton	James H. Saunders	Hickman.
Gallatin	Ben. S. Lindsay	Warsaw.
Garrard	J. T. Baughman	Bryantsville.
Grant	John A. Lemon	Williamstown.
Graves	S. P. Albritton	Mayfield.
Grayson	W. O. Jones	Leitchfield.
Green	James L. Wilson	Greensburg.
Greenup	Charles A. Smith	~~Greenup.~~ Sygarts Valley.
Hancock	C. T. Duncan	Hawesville.
Hardin	R. L. Stith	Elizabethtown.
Harlan	J. G. Forester	Harlan.
Harrison	Wm. S. Cason	Cynthiana.
Hart	B. C. Gardner	Rowletts.
Henderson	Wm. Hatchett	Zion.
Henry	M. McGowan	Newcastle.
Hickman	Joe. W. Bennett	Clinton.
Hopkins	J. J. Glenn	Madisonville.
Jackson	Robert J. Engle	McKee.
Jefferson	L. J. Stivers	Buechel.
Jessamine	A. C. Miles	Nicholasville.
Johnson	G. B. Stapleton	~~Paintsville.~~ Oil Springs.
Kenton	Hayden P. Stephens	Independence.
Knott	W. W. Baker	Hindman.
Knox	H. C. Faulkner	Barboursville.
La Rue	J. R. Cessna	Hodgensville.
Laurel	Edward Parker	London.
Lawrence	R. C. McClure	Louisa.
Lee	James G. Williams	Beattyville.
Leslie	Abner Eversole	Hyden.
Letcher	Wm. H. Blair	Whitesburg.
Lewis	Wm. H. George	Vanceburg.
Lincoln	John A. Bogle	Hustonville.
Livingston	C. L. Washburn	Hampton.
Logan	James H. Morton	Russellville.
Lyon	James C. Glenn	Kuttawa.
Madison	Mrs. Amanda T. Million	Richmond.
Magoffin	Wm. L. May	Salyersville.
Marion	H. D. Rodman	Lebanon.
Marshall	M. B. Pace	Scale.
Martin	P. P. Hinkle	Inez.
Mason	L. W. Galbraith	Maysville.
McCracken	Johnson Houser	Paducah.
McLean	Joseph H. Miller	Calhoun.
Meade	C. E. Robertson	Andersonville.
Menifee	W. C. Taylor	Mariba.
Mercer	J. Floyd Taylor	Harrodsburg.
Metcalfe	S. H. Wisdom	Edmonton.
Monroe	W. S. Emmert	Flippin.
Montgomery	A. B. White	Mt. Sterling.
Morgan	M. T. Womack	West Liberty.

Counties.	Names.	Post-offices.
Muhlenberg	~~John Kittinger, Jr.~~ W. F. Wickliffe	Greenville.
Nelson	Allan V. McKay	Bardstown.
Nicholas	James H. Minogue	Carlisle.
Ohio	L. P. Loney	Hartford.
Oldham	L. M. La Rue	Lagrange.
Owen	John W. Raisor	Owenton.
Owsley	M. Jos. Treadway	Booneville.
Pendleton	E. F. Bradford	Falmouth.
Perry	John E. Campbell	Hazard.
Pike	L. J. Williamson	Pikeville.
Powell	J. Boone	Stanton.
Pulaski	W. J. Davidson	Somerset.
Robertson	P. D. Linville	Mt. Olivet.
Rockcastle	S. C. Davis	Level Green.
Rowan	Wm. L. Parker	Morehead.
Russell	W. T. Sharp	Jamestown.
Scott	L. H. Paxton	Georgetown.
Shelby	E. J. Doss	Bagdad.
Simpson	C. B. Moore	Franklin.
Spencer	John W. Reasor	Taylersville.
Taylor	Wm. L. Young	Campbellsville.
Todd	J. A. Dorris	Sharon Grove.
Trigg	C. H. Major, Jr.	Cadiz.
Trimble	Fall Mahoney	Bedford.
Union	H. C. O'Nan	Commercial Point.
Warren	James M. Simmons	Bowling Green.
Washington	John F. Hagan	Springfield.
Wayne	I. C. Ramsey	Monticello.
Webster	H. B. Wheeler	Dixon.
Whitley	A. J. Caddell	Williamsburg.
Wolfe	John M. Rose	Hazle Green.
Woodford	M. B. Hifner	Mortonsville.

CHAIRMEN OF CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL BOARDS—1888.

Cities and Towns that Report as one District to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Chairmen of Boards of Trustees.	Post-offices.
Bellevue	Adam Smyrl	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Covington	Val. P. Collins	Covington, Ky.
Dayton	Dr. C. B. Schoolfield	Dayton, Ky.
Frankfort	D. L. Haly	Frankfort, Ky.
Henderson	C. C. Ball	Henderson, Ky.
Lagrange	D. H. French	Lagrange, Ky.
Louisville	John Stites	Louisville, Ky.
Newport	R. Anstead	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Owensboro	T. H. Frayser	Owensboro, Ky.
Paducah	J. H. Johnson	Paducah, Ky.
South Carrollton	J. N. Moorman	South Carrollton, Ky.
Versailles	Ed. M. Wallace	Versailles, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Jos. Desha Pickett, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
E. C. Went, Clerk of White Schools.
E. D. Pickett, Clerk of Colored Schools.

47-M-64

FOR ATTENTION OF SENIOR CLASS-MEN.

HALL PRIZES.

(Caleb G. Hall Prize Fund).

Competition is open to students of graduating classes in colleges in which the Institute of Civics has a Corresponding Member of its Faculty.

Students will not be limited in the choice of subjects beyond the requirement that the theses offered shall have relation to affairs of Government and Citizenship, one or both. Among subjects naturally suggested in this connection, are Legislation, Statesmanship, Civil Service, Suffrage, Municipal Problems, Crime, Pauperism, Political Parties and their functions; the Caucus as related to good government, etc., etc.

A copy of the theses presented in competition by any student, must be forwarded to the College and Professional School Department of the American Institute of Civics in a sealed envelope, and must have affixed to the same an assumed name, with the name of the college. Competitors, when forwarding MSS., will enclose an envelope containing their names and assumed names.

It is intended that theses offered in competition shall be those prepared for use in connection with Commencement Exercises; but in colleges where the exercises connected with graduation do not include orations or essays, this will not be required.

The prizes will consist of select volumes, the matter of which shall have relation to American civic affairs (such as the writings of Woolsey or Burgess), accompanied by a handsomely engraved official certificate of award.

Provision is made for several awards. There will be but one award to competitors from the same college; but the Committee of Award may, in its discretion, make due recognition of meritorious theses otherwise than by awards as above.

Copies of orations or dissertations offered should be forwarded without delay. Address,

College and Professional School Department
American Institute of Civics,
120 Broadway, New York.
Arthur Burnham Woodford, Ph.D., *Secretary.*
Henry Randall Waite, Ph.D., *President.*

[with letter of May 23, 1893]

American Institute of Civics.

Officers of the Institute and Members of Faculty.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE, Ph. D., President.
JOHN I. COVINGTON, Registrar.
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Mr. Justice WILLIAM STRONG, LL.D., U. S. Supreme Court, President.
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Hon. W. E. SHELDON, Boston, Mass., Secretary.

College and Professional School Department.

New York, March 31, 1893.

Associate Member Faculty American Institute of Civics.

Dear Sir: As one of the members of the Institute, co-operating in the work of its college and professional school department, you will be glad to know of the increasing interest on the part of college instructors generally in the promotion of the kind and degree of special instruction calculated to most fully qualify the youth in our higher institutions for useful service as citizens.

In more than two hundred colleges members of the Institute are already seeking to so arrange plans and methods of study as to make higher education more directly contributory to the promotion of that which is highest and best in citizenship.

The members of college faculties who have participated in efforts to secure these ends have reason to be highly gratified with the results already evident. If, as is true in many instances, inadequate endowments, and other limitations, have prevented the accomplishment of all that has been desired, every effort put forth has helped to give an impetus to the work generally, as attested by the increased attention bestowed upon instruction in the correlated facts of civics in higher institutions of learning everywhere.

In order that the Institute may be enabled to respond more helpfully to the many inquiries addressed to it by those who seek information as to methods of instruction, the officers of the College and Professional School Department now ask the Associate Members of the Institute's Faculty, to furnish brief statements embodying the results of their own experience as to the methods of instruction best suited to the needs of the larger number of American colleges; the statements furnished to cover any or all of the following divisions, and especially those marked with a star.

First: As to studies in Ethics. How may "the doctrine of duties in Society" (Pres. Andrews' definition of ethics) be so presented as to set the highest standard of duty and obligation before the student, in a manner calculated to influence his life and conduct as *a citizen*?

Second: As to instruction in Civil Polity. What are the simplest and most efficient methods for the imparting of adequate information as to the practical operation, including the wise and safe management, of the machinery of our republican governments, local, state, and national?

Third: As to instruction in Matters of Law. In what form, and to what extent, should college studies include attention to the principles and forms of laws, in their application to the individual and to society, including the adaptation of laws to civic needs; the exercise of the law-making power; judiciary, jury, constabulary, punitive, and others provisions for the administration of law; civic as distinguished from criminal law; the peril of evasions and infractions which violate the spirit, and not the letter of the law; statutory regulations affecting moral and sanitary conditions etc. etc.

Fourth: As to instruction in Economics. What studies and methods are best calculated to lead to an unbiased consideration of, and wise deductions from, the facts which are vitally related to the material prosperity of the individual and of society; the rights and responsibilities of capital and labor, as reciprocally related and as related to society; concentration of capital and organization of labor; the conditions best calculated to promote individual and general prosperity, as influenced by laws affecting the interchange of commodities between states, and with foreign countries by export and import; reasons favorable or adverse to the policy of protection, and free trade; the proper limits of laws intended to promote the development of national resources, or to facilitate transportation and the transaction of business generally; the means and methods of securing governmental revenues (local, state and national) best calculated to secure a wise and equitable distribution of public burdens; questions of public debts; the relations of industrial conditions to idleness, vice and crime, and the opposite, etc. etc.

Fifth: How can studies of the character above indicated be most usefully related to each other, and also related to, and illustrated by, the facts of history?

* Sixth: Do you consider it advisable, in colleges where such a plan may be adopted, that studies as above shall be pursued in the following sequence: Freshman year, Ethics; Sophomore year, Civil Polity; Junior year, Law; Senior year, Economics; these subjects, in each year, to be properly related to historical and other studies; and will you present suggestions in this connection? In what order are these studies arranged in your own college?

* Seventh: In colleges where organized departments which include studies in civics do not exist, do you consider it desirable that there be constituted, in order to systematic and thorough attention to these studies, what may be regarded as a "Department of Civics;" the intent being to bring the instructors, to whom different subjects are assigned, into such relations with each other; and to secure such co-ordination and co-operation in their work, as shall secure the best results?

* Eighth: In the college in which you are an instructor, are any of the subjects included under Civics, assigned to a special department? If so, what subjects? If not, do you consider it desirable, or practicable, to consider plans having in view arrangements for a department of college work in which Civics shall receive attention as outlined in the seventh paragraph?

Ninth: In connection with suggestions as to studies, and methods of study, will you kindly indicate the text books and other books, which you regard as most useful?

* Tenth: Has anything been attempted in your college in the way of illustrative work, through a deliberative body "or General Assembly" following the suggestions submitted in the Institute's last "College Circular"? and can you offer useful suggestions in this connection?

It is the intention of the Faculty of the Institute to publish in suitable form, and with due credit, a carefully prepared excerpt of the suggestions received from their associates in the colleges of the United States, in answer to this request, for re-submission to them.

You are particularly asked to bring to the attention of students of the graduating class, the announcement as to "Hall Prizes" on the opposite page, and it is suggested that this award receive mention in your annual catalogue. Asking the favor of a reply at your earliest convenience, and soliciting suggestions concerning at least some of the inquiries submitted.

On behalf of the Faculty of the Institute, we are,

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR BURNHAM WOODFORD,
Secretary Dept. College and Professional School Work.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE, President.

[OVER.]

47-M-64

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY INTIMATED.

William M'Ewan, Esq., M.P.	£5	5	0
Herbert Spencer, Esq., London	5	5	0
Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery	5	0	0
Right Hon. The Earl of Wemyss	5	0	0
Right Hon. The Lord Justice-General	5	0	0
Right Hon. The Lord Advocate, Q.C., M.P.	5	0	0
Principal Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	5	0	0
Sir John Cowan of Beeslack, Bart.	5	0	0
J. R. Findlay, Esq., of Aberlour	5	0	0
Professor Ker, Oxford	5	0	0
J. Maitland Thomson, Esq., Advocate	5	0	0
Hon. John Abercromby	3	3	0
Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.	3	3	0
Professor Sir Douglas Maclagan	3	3	0
Professor Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart	3	3	0
Professor Sir William Turner	3	3	0
Robert Cox, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0
Professor Butcher	3	3	0
Professor Crum Brown	3	3	0
Professor Calderwood	3	3	0
Professor Chiene	3	3	0
Richard Garnett, Esq., LL.D., London	3	3	0
John Harrison, Esq.	3	3	0
Professor Rutherford	3	3	0
J. Irvine Smith, Esq.	3	3	0
Right Hon. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh	2	2	0
Hon. Lord Stormonth Darling	2	2	0
Sir Thomas Clark, Bart.	2	2	0
Sir William Fraser, K.C.B.	2	2	0
Sir Thomas Boyd	2	2	0
Dr C. H. Fox	2	2	0
Bailie Gulland	2	2	0
C. B. Logan, Esq., D.K.S.	2	2	0
Hugh Rose, Esq.	2	2	0
Professor Saintsbury	2	2	0
Rev. Dr Walter C. Smith	2	2	0
J. Turnbull Smith, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. Dr Andrew Thomson	2	2	0
Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1	1	0
Sir James A. Russell	£1	1	0
Professor Annandale	1	1	0
R. Fitzroy Bell, Esq., Advocate	1	1	0
Dr Joseph Bell	1	1	0
Dr Christison	1	1	0
James Curle, Jun., Esq., Melrose	1	1	0
W. Scott Dalgleish, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
David Douglas, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Hope Finlay, Esq., W.S.	1	1	0
Professor James Geikie	1	1	0
Rev. Dr Paton J. Gloag	1	1	0
Gilbert Goudie, Esq.	1	1	0
Professor Greenfield	1	1	0
C. J. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate	1	1	0
Professor Matthew Hay, Aberdeen	1	1	0
Rev. J. King Hewison, Rothesay	1	1	0
John Kerr, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
T. G. Law, Esq.	1	1	0
James Macdonald, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
Rev. Dr MacGregor	1	1	0
Sheriff Æneas J. G. Mackay	1	1	0
Professor Mackinnon	1	1	0
Hew Morrison, Esq.	1	1	0
Professor Nicholson	1	1	0
Professor Niecks	1	1	0
David Patrick, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
Professor Prothero	1	1	0
Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., London	1	1	0
J. Forbes Robertson, Esq., London	1	1	0
Professor Seth	1	1	0
G. Gregory Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
George Somerville, Esq.	1	1	0
Professor Sorley, Aberdeen	1	1	0
Dr John Duncan	1	0	0
C. J. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate	1	0	0
Rev. Principal Hutton, D.D.	1	0	0
James Moir, Esq., LL.D., Aberdeen	0	10	6
"A Friend"	0	1	0
	£165	3	6

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR MASSON.

DEAR SIR,

It is felt by the many friends of Professor MASSON that his retirement from the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh should be made the occasion of recognising, in some fitting manner, his long and valuable work in the Chair, and his services to literature, and of expressing the general sense of the admirable qualities which characterise him as a man.

In anticipation that this proposal will be very heartily supported, and in accordance with the views expressed at a PRELIMINARY MEETING held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, *on 22nd ultimo*, it has been resolved that this recognition shall, in the first place, take the form of a personal Testimonial to Professor MASSON, in the shape of a Portrait of himself. It is hoped that the funds will also admit of a Bust or Portrait being placed in the University of Edinburgh.

Accordingly, a Committee, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are annexed, has been formed to carry out these proposals.

Subscriptions will be received at the Head Office and Branches in Edinburgh of THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED, and at the Bank's London Office, 37 Nicholas Lane, E.C., or by the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretary, and a full list of those received will be afterwards issued.

J. P. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

A. M'DONALD,
W. MUIR,
Vice-Chairmen.

119 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, *November 1895.*

P.T.O.

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THE RIGHT HON. J. P. B. ROBERTSON, LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL, *Chairman.*

THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW MUDONALD, LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH,
SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

JAMES A. HOPE, ESQ., W.S., 119 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, *Honorary Secretary.*

JOHN HARRISON, Esq., 36 NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH, *Honorary Treasurer.*

The Right Hon. The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF WEMYSS, A.D.C.
The Right Hon. LORD REAY, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Hon. HEW DALRYMPLE.
The Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.
The Right Hon. The LORD ADVOCATE, Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. LORD STORMONTH DARLING.
The Hon. JOHN ABERCROMBY.
Professor Sir LUDOVIC J. GRANT, Bart.
Sir ALEXANDER CHRISTISON, Bart.
Professor Sir JOSEPH LISTER, Bart., London.
Sir THOMAS CLARK, Bart.
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Professor Sir DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.
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Sir J. D. MARWICK, Glasgow.
Emeritus-Professor Sir HERBERT OAKELEY, Dover.
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Sir GEORGE REID, *P.*R.S.A.
Sir JAMES A. RUSSELL.
Professor Sir THOMAS GRAINGER STEWART.
Professor ADAMSON, Glasgow.
Emeritus-Professor ALLMAN, Parkstone.
Professor ANNANDALE.
Professor BAYLEY BALFOUR.
J. BANNERMAN, Esq., President, Students' Representative Council.
J. M. BARRIE, Esq., London.
Dr JOSEPH BELL.
R. FITZROY BELL, Esq., Advocate.
Professor CRUM BROWN.
P. HUME BROWN, Esq.
Professor BUTCHER.
Professor CALDERWOOD.
Rev. Professor CHARTERIS.
Professor CHIENE.
Dr CHRISTISON.
Professor CHRYSTAL.
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, Esq.
C. A. COOPER, Esq.
ROBERT COX, Esq., M.P.
S. R. CROCKETT, Esq., Penicuik.
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THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., LL.D.
W. K. DICKSON, Esq., Advocate.
DAVID DOUGLAS, Esq.
Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.
Dr JOHN DUNCAN.
Professor COSSAR EWART.
J. R. FINDLAY, Esq., of Aberlour.
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Rev. Professor FLINT.
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Professor JAMES GEIKIE.
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Professor GREENFIELD.
Bailie GULLAND.
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Professor HARDIE.
Professor MATTHEW HAY, Aberdeen.
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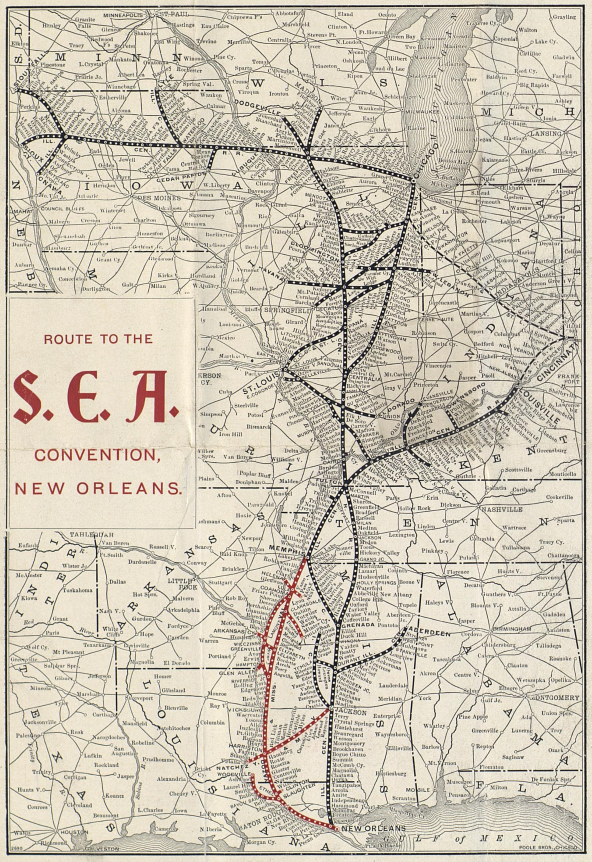
HEW MORRISON, Esq.
Dr ROBERT MUNRO.
Rev. Canon MURDOCH.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., LL.D.
Professor NICHOLSON.
Professor NIECKS.
HENRY PATON, Esq.
DAVID PATRICK, Esq., LL.D.
Professor PROTHERO.
JOHN FORBES ROBERTSON, Esq., London.
JOHNSTON FORBES ROBERTSON, Esq., London.
Professor RAMSAY, F.R.S., London.
HUGH ROSE, Esq.
Professor RUTHERFORD.
Professor SAINTSBURY.
Sheriff SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Polmont.
Professor SETH.
Professor SIMPSON.
J. Y. SIMPSON, Esq., President, Students' Representative Council.
G. GREGORY SMITH, Esq.
J. IRVINE SMITH, Esq.
J. TURNBULL SMITH, Esq.
Rev. Dr WALTER C. SMITH.
Professor SORLEY, Aberdeen.
HERBERT SPENCER, Esq., London.
Miss FLORA STEVENSON.
Dr JOHN STRUTHERS.
A. C. STURROCK, Esq., President, Students' Representative Council.
Rev. Dr ANDREW THOMSON.
J. MAITLAND THOMSON, Esq., Advocate.
Professor WALLACE.
Dr R. WALLACE, M.P.
Dr P. HERON WATSON.
Rev. Dr A. WHYTE.

47-M-64



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

For the Eighth Annual Convention

Southern Educational Association

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Has been selected as the Official Route for the Kentucky Delegation. A Special Reclining Chair Car has been provided for the party, which will leave Louisville on Train No. 201, at 7.30 A. M.,

Monday, December 26, 1898.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE, AT ONE FARE PLUS $2.00,
On December 26th, 27th and 28th

Good to Return Until January 9th.

S.E.A.

Those who can not conveniently leave on the official train will have the advantage of Double Daily Service, including the famous

Memphis & New Orleans Limited,

a solid, gas-lighted, vestibuled train, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Elegant Cafe Car, and

Free Reclining Chair Car,

which leaves Louisville daily at 9:25 P. M., making the run to New Orleans in twenty-two hours. The fastest and best-equipped train leaving Louisville for the South.

Teachers and others contemplating attending this convention will experience an interesting and pleasant trip by using the Illinois Central Line, which passes through the cotton-fields of Mississippi and typical Louisiana scenery, and they will have the option of going or returning, as may be selected, between New Orleans and Memphis, via the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

It is the only road east of the Mississippi River which passes through the beautiful sugar country, and the scenery along this line is replete with interest to northern visitors. It also traverses the famous Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, said by many to be the most fertile district in the world.

Prof. G. Clinton Hanna,

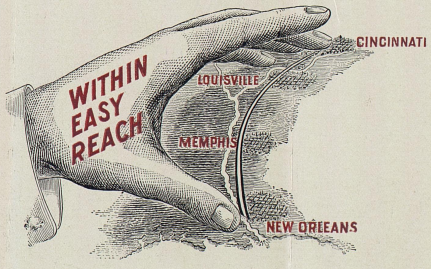
of Versailles, Ky., is Manager of the S. E. A. for Kentucky, and he, or any Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Line and its connections, will be glad to furnish additional information concerning the programme and arrangements at New Orleans. Prof. Hanna will furnish, upon application, the circular issued by the Committee on Information at Educational Convention Headquarters, 705 Gravier Street, New Orleans, giving advice as to hotel accommodations, rates, points of interest in New Orleans, and a programme of the convention.

Full information will also be furnished by mail or in person by the following:

R. H. FOWLER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.
J. R. HOLLIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.
W. J. McBRIDE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 220 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

A. H. HANSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago.

WM. ALFRED KELLOND,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.



47-M-64

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 15, 1895.

I take pleasure in commending unreservedly the work of Principal G. Clinton Hanna, as an institute instructor. He has all the qualities that bring success in this line—scholarship, good address, gift of speech and attractiveness of manner. He has had a large experience in this line of work, and has attained a success rarely equalled. I am willing to stake my reputation as a judge of such things, by promising that any county which employs Mr. Hanna's services will be enthusiastically pleased. I need only add that he is one of the most successful institute workers within my acquaintance, without regard to section.

A. L. PETERMAN.

UNION BRIDGE, MD., June. 14, 1892.

He has been specially successful as a teacher of teachers, having had much experience in normal work.

EDWARD REISLER,
Principal Union Bridge, Md. High School.

VERSAILLES, KY., April 1, 1896.

To County Superintendents:

We had Prof. G. Clinton Hanna to conduct our Teachers' Institute during the fall of 1895 and his work was so thoroughly satisfactory to all, we employed him as instructor for our next annual institute. His language is chaste and fluent, his explanations clear and logical, and so delightfully flavored with wit and humor, as to be a delicious feast to all, yet full of wholesome food for the thoughtful. Mrs. Hanna renders important and efficient work in the institute, and when you employ Prof. Hanna include in the contract the services of his junior partner (the better half) and you will have a grand and glorious institute. If you doubt it, try it and you will believe.

M. B. HIFNER, Supt. Schools, Woodford Co.

February 29, 1896.

To those Interested in Education:

This is to certify that G. Clinton Hanna, Superintendent of the city school, Versailles, Ky., instructed the Teachers' Institute in this (Boyd) county, in August, 1895; that his work was of a pre-eminently practical character; that he kept himself in the background and made his subject prominent; that he not only entertained, but also instructed; that he did not kill time by riding hobbies; that he showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the requirements of ungraded as well as graded schools; that he interested and benefited both country and city teachers; and, that in the opinion of the writer, the Superintendent who secures Supt. Hanna to instruct an institute will be taking a step that will result in unusual benefits to the pupils, patrons and teachers of his county.

J. B. LEECH, Supt. Catlettsburg City Schools.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1890.

This will be presented by Mr. G. Clinton Hanna, a gentleman well known as one of the most successful and accomplished teachers in the State.

WM. J. BLAIR, Chairman Board of Examiners of Baltimore Custom House.

VERSAILLES, KY., May 1, 1896.

I regard Prof. Hanna as an instructor of brilliant talents, who is fully abreast of the most advanced methods of teaching. He is not a machine-made teacher, but a broad minded, cultured, gifted man, who concentrates all the resources of a thoroughly disciplined mind on what is to him indeed a labor of love.

A. A. BOWMAR, Secy. and Treas. of WOODFORD SUN Co.

[1898]

Institute and Normal School Instructor,

Teacher and Lecturer.

G. CLINTON HANNA, A. M.

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

TESTIMONIALS AND PRESS NOTICES.

For terms and further particulars, apply to G. CLINTON HANNA, Versailles, Ky.

DIXON, KY., Nov. 18, 1896.

To County Superintendents:

This is to certify that G. Clinton Hanna, of Versailles, Ky., conducted the Teachers' Institute in this (Webster) county last August, and gave excellent satisfaction to both teachers and visitors. By many it was said to have been the best Institute ever held in this county; and I take pleasure in commending him to the public as a first class Institute Instructor.

Mrs. Hanna and sister, Miss Margaret Hood, accompanied him, and conducted the musical department, which was highly appreciated and enjoyed by all. H. B. WHEELER, Co. Supt.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 20, 1895.

To whom it concerns:

It is with pleasure that I more heartily recommend Mr. G. Clinton Hanna to the educational public than I ever recommended any other man. After inspecting the school work and methods of Mr. Hanna, and hearing several of his able pedagogical discussions, I asked him to permit me to recommend him to Kentucky school people. My object was to bring Mr. Hanna to Kentucky and have him identify himself with our schools. We need such men as he, but we shall seldom find them, for they are few. Never have I met a more thorough gentleman, nor a more practical school man.

Very truly, P. W. GRINSTEAD.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9, 189 .

To whom it may concern:

I take pleasure in endorsing the school work and institute work of Prof. G. Clinton Hanna, of Versailles, Ky. I have had the pleasure of being in his school and seeing what he does in his actual work there.

I have also had the privilege to be associated with him, in doing Institute work. In his school I found him thorough, accurate, practical, kind, and observant. His methods are the outcome of years of practical, intelligent, school work. His institute instruction is of the very best; it is not bookish, but practical and comprehensive. With his wide experience as a teacher, he is enabled to be first class in all his instruction. I heartily endorse his work, and wish for him the success he deserves. Very truly yours,

FRANK S. FOX, President of Capital School of Oratory.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1898.

Mr. G. Clinton Hanna is one of the most brilliant and gentlemanly scholars I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, and in my opinion is decidedly the ablest and most competent instructor who has ever yet held a Teachers' Institute in my county (Morgan). T. H. B. DAWSON, Pres. B. S. & P. R. R. Co.

WEST UNITY, O., Nov. 14, 1898.

Prof. G. Clinton Hanna was with us during the annual meeting of the Williams County Teachers' Institute in 1898. His work was very satisfactory, and helped to make this meeting one of the very best we ever had. Mr. Hanna is acquainted with educational matters as they exist in different parts of the Union, thus giving to his lectures a scope which would otherwise be impossible. His wit and genial humor are sufficient to assure the attention of the most indifferent. I take pleasure in recommending Prof. Hanna to all those who desire an enthusiastic and accomplished instructor.

J. H. DIEBEL, Pres. Williams Co. Teachers' Association.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Nov. 12, 1898.

It has been a pleasure to hear Prof. G. Clinton Hanna during a series of instructions given to a Summer Normal of teachers; through all of which he was untiring in every detail, thorough in his work, entertaining as well as instructive, measured to the full standard of present approved methods of teaching, presenting them so as to create the same enthusiasm and interest in his students which he realized in imparting. J. LOUIS SOWERS.

Prof. Hanna lost a limb—yet the man is all there. That may sound paradoxical, but the soul, the intellect, the personality, the expanded, gifted brain are intact, and the "Blue-Grass" State and West Virginia do well to recognize his ability as an educator, and trainer of the youthful mind.—The News, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Prof. Hanna has had an experience of twenty years as instructor of institutes and teacher of normal schools, and he certainly gave us the benefit of his vast experience. For scholarly, thorough, and interesting presentation of his subject, the professor cannot be excelled. His humor was unbounded and always well directed. His auditors were as eager to hear him on the last day as on the first, and this is saying a good deal for an institute instructor.—The Record, Providence, Ky.

BRANDENBURG, KY., Feb. 18, 1896.

It gives me pleasure to recommend G. Clinton Hanna, of Versailles, Ky., as an institute instructor. He conducted the Meade County Institute for the year 1895, and I believe him to be an active, well equipped, energetic school man. Mrs. Hanna accompanied him, and her instruction in vocal music and primary work in the schools, was enjoyed by all.

W. D. ASHCRAFT, County Superintendent.

WESTMINISTER, MD., June 9, 1892.

For many years he (Prof. Hanna) was at the head of one or another of the leading high schools, and since then has conducted a number of very successful summer normal schools in different parts of the State. Wherever he is known he is much esteemed as a vigorous and progressive educator, with clear and intelligent ideas of his profession and great practical power in the application of the same. JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH,

Public School Examiner of Carroll County, Maryland, and member of the State Board of Education.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 13, 1898.

It affords me pleasure to state that I have known Mr. G. Clinton Hanna, of Holston Institute, for some years. My acquaintance with him comes mainly through through the teachers institute, where he gave some of the best talks on teaching that I ever heard. He seems to possess the true teaching spirit to an extent not often found. T. C. KARNS.

Prof. of Philosophy and Pedagogies, University of Tennessee.

COLUMBUS GROVE, O., Nov. 14, 1898.

To the public:

As chairman of the committee that secured the services of Mr. G. Clinton Hanna, of Versailles, Ky., for the William County Institute of last August. I can heartily say that he did very acceptable work, and that he is an instructor of marked ability. Very truly,

H. D. GRINDLE, Supt. Schools. Formerly at Montpelier, O.

47-M-64

Mrs. Sallie Johnson Burgin

will be pleased to have the

Caledonian Society

meet with the

Daughters and Sons of the Revolution

at

A Reunion

at the Woman's Club Rooms

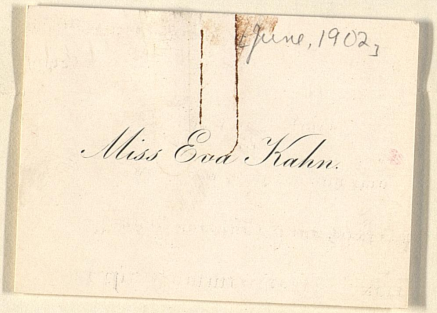
Lexington, Kentucky

Friday evening, May the second

Nineteen hundred and two

Eight o'clock

47-M-64



The Class of Nineteen Hundred and Two
of
The Girls High School
requests your presence
at the Commencement Exercises
Monday evening, June sixteenth
nineteen hundred and two
at eight o'clock
Chapel, Louisville, Ky.
Girls High School.

47-M-64

June 1903

MEMORANDUM.

The Rhodes Scholarships in the United States.

THE Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. C. J. Rhodes have prepared the following Memorandum for the information of College Authorities and intending candidates for scholarships in the United States :—

The first election of scholars in the United States under the Rhodes bequest will be made between February and May, 1904. The elected scholars will commence residence in October, 1904.

A qualifying examination will be held within this period in each state and territory, or at centres which can be easily reached. This examination is not competitive, but is intended to give assurance that all candidates are fully qualified to enter on a course of study at Oxford University.

It will therefore be based on the requirements for Responsions—the first public examination exacted by the university from each candidate for a degree.

The Rhodes scholars will be selected from candidates who have successfully passed this examination. One scholar will be chosen for each state and territory to which scholarships are assigned.

The requirements of the Responsions examination, as stated in the Statutes of the University of Oxford, are as follows :—

Candidates must offer the following :—

(1) Arithmetic—the whole.[1]

(2) *Either* Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations.

Or Geometry.

Euclid's Elements, Books I, II.[2] Euclid's axioms will be required, and no proof of any proposition will be admitted which assumes the proof of anything not proved in preceding propositions of Euclid.

(3) Greek and Latin Grammar.

(4) Translation from English into Latin Prose.

(5) Greek and Latin Authors.

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[1] Candidates are expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion and its applications, Interest (Simple and Compound), Square Measure and Square Root.

[2] Candidates should be careful to answer questions in both books.

Candidates must offer two books, one Greek and one Latin, or Unseen Translation. The following portions of the under-mentioned authors will be accepted :—

DEMOSTHENES : (1) Philippics 1–3, and Olynthiacs 1–3, or (2) De Corona.
EURIPIDES, any two of the following plays : Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchae.
HOMER (1) Iliad 1–5, or 2–6 ; or (2) Odyssey 1–5, or 2–6.
PLATO, Apology and Crito.
SOPHOCLES, Antigone and Ajax.
XENOPHON, Anabasis 1–4, or 2–5.
CAESAR, De Bello Gallico 1–4.
CICERO : (1) the first two Philippic Orations ; or (2) the four Catiline Orations, and In Verrem, Act I ; or (3) the Orations Pro Murena and Pro Lege Manilia ; or (4) the treatises De Senectute and De Amicitia.
HORACE : (1) Odes 1–4 ; or (2) Satires ; or (3) Epistles.
LIVY, Books 21 and 22. (After Michaelmas, 1903, Books V. and VI.)
VIRGIL : (1) the Bucolics, with Books 1–3 of the Aeneid ; or (2) the Georgics ; or (3) the Aeneid, Books 1–5, or 2–6.

Papers covering this range of study will be prepared by examiners appointed by the Trustees, and will be sent to each centre, where, at a date publicly announced, the examination will be held under proper supervision, and the papers returned to the examiners.

A list of those who have successfully passed this test will as soon as possible be furnished to the chairman of the committee of selection in each state or province, or to the university making the appointment, and from this list the committee or university will proceed to elect the scholars.

The committees and the universities making appointments will be furnished with a statement of the qualifications which Mr. Rhodes desired in the holders of his scholarships, and they will be asked in exercising their right of selection to comply as nearly as circumstances will permit with the spirit of the testator's wishes.

They will also be asked to furnish to the Trustees as full a statement as possible of the school and college career of each elected scholar, with the special grounds of his appointment, together with suggestions, if desired, as to the course of study for which he is best fitted.

It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognised degree-granting university or college of the United States.

Scholars must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age.

Where several candidates present themselves from a single college or university, the committees of selection will request the Faculty of the college to decide between their claims on the basis of Mr. Rhodes' suggestions, and present to the committee the name of the candidate chosen by that college as its representative in the final election.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the scholarship of the state in which they have acquired the above-mentioned educational qualification, or for that of the state in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home or residence. They must be prepared to present themselves for examination in the state they select. No candidate may compete in more than one state.

Candidates for scholarships should, during the month of January, 1904, notify the chairman of the committee of selection in the state or territory for which they apply, or the head of the

university appointing to the scholarship, of their intention to present themselves for examination. The decision of the committee of selection or of the university making appointment shall be final as regards eligibility. A list of the chairmen of state committees is appended, and of the universities which make appointments.

Any inquiries about Oxford, its colleges and the courses of study there, should be addressed to F. J. Wylie, Esq., the Oxford agent of the Rhodes Trustees. The presidents of American colleges are requested to send to Mr. Wylie, for the information of the Trustees, copies of their annual calendar, and such other college literature as they may think useful.

Copies of Oxford Responsion papers for past years can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, 91 and 95, Fifth Avenue, New York. The Students' Handbook of Oxford can be ordered at the same address. It gives full information about the examinations of the university, subject to changes made since the last edition was issued.

"Oxford As It Is," a small pamphlet prepared by Mr. Louis Dyer, of Harvard and Balliol Colleges, for the use of American candidates, gives all essential information in a condensed form. It can be ordered from Macmillan & Co., Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Oxford and its Colleges," written by Mr. J. Wells, of Wadham College, and "Oxford and Oxford Life," edited by the same gentleman, may be recommended for those who wish to gain fuller information about the university and its colleges.

The president of the state university or college is in each of the following states chairman of the committee of selection for that state :—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklohama, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The following chairmen have been named for other states :—

CONNECTICUT.—President ARTHUR T. HADLEY, LL.D., Yale University.
ILLINOIS.—President W. R. HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., University of Chicago.
KENTUCKY.—President D. B. GRAY, D.D., Georgetown College.
MARYLAND.—President W. A. REMSEN, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University.
MASSUCHUSETTS.—President CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., Harvard University.
NEW JERSEY.—President WOODROW WILSON, LL.D., Princeton University.
NEW YORK STATE.—President NICHOLAS MURRAY RUTTER, LL.D., Columbia University.
RHODE ISLAND.—President W. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., Brown University.

In the following states appointments will be made by the chartered colleges and universities, in rotation :—

CALIFORNIA.—University of California.
Leland Stanford University.
Smaller colleges every seventh year.

MAINE.—(The order of rotation yet to be fixed.)

VERMONT.—University of Vermont.
Middlebury College.

WASHINGTON.—(The order of rotation yet to be fixed.)

LONDON,
June, 1903.

47-M-64

[Oct. 1903]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EVANSTON-CHICAGO.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

My Dear Sir:

A National Conference on Secondary Education and its Problems has been called by Northwestern University to meet in Evanston-Chicago on Friday and Saturday, October 30th and 31st, 1903, at the same time as the celebration of the Fisk anniversary.

You are cordially invited to attend. An interesting program is being prepared and men of prominence in secondary and higher education will discuss among other problems the topics indicated below.

You will observe that the Conference is to concern itself primarily, not with pedagogical problems in the narrower sense—such as proper methods of teaching individual branches, or the arrangement of subjects in the curriculum—but rather with those broader questions of general educational policy in which other intelligent citizens, as well as the teacher, must take an abiding interest because they go to the very root of our social and educational life.

We shall be glad to have suggestions as to other questions which in your judgment it would be well to consider at this Conference.

An early reply as to whether you can probably attend will be greatly appreciated.

Faithfully yours,

EDMUND J. JAMES.

[OVER]

The following is the list of topics suggested:

1. In view of the remarkable and ever-increasing growth of the public high school what is the place of the private high school or endowed academy in our system of education?

2. Is it desirable that the public high school should assume any responsibility for the moral and religious training of its pupils? and if so, what is possible and advisable in this matter?

3. Should the public high school be looked upon primarily as a school to prepare young men and women for the college and university? or should it be viewed as an independent school with its own important ends and aims, to which preparation for higher institutions must be strictly secondary?

4. If the latter is the correct view what is the effect of the system of accredited schools adopted by the state universities and the leading private universities in the Mississippi Valley? Does not this system tend to subordinate the high school and force it into the position of a mere preparatory school for these institutions?

5. If this view of the independent character of the high school is a correct one, should the college frankly recognize the altered situation and accept any curriculum which the high school works out as suitable for its purposes as also suitable preparation for the college and university?

6. Should the public high schools adopt the policy of dropping Greek as a required or optional study in the high school course, relegating this subject entirely

to the college and university, thus putting it, in a sense, in the same category with Hebrew and similar languages?

7. In case this plan is adopted should the private high school and endowed academy and seminary follow the same system? or should they attempt to preserve for Latin and Greek their traditional place of importance in the preparatory work?

8. If the academy, including the private high school and other preparatory schools, should insist on maintaining Greek, what would be the effect upon its future development of such a distinct separation from the functions and ideals of the public high school?

9. Does it lie in the interest of our high schools and academies to imitate the social features of the college, including the fraternity system? If not, how can headway be made against the increasing encroachment of social demands upon the serious work of the high school?

10. Is it feasible to arouse that particular kind of interest in the public high school supported by taxation which will lead public-spirited citizens to contribute to the better equipment and more adequate support of these schools as they now contribute to the maintenance of the academies and seminaries?

Address all replies to:

Secretary of the Academy,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.

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Seminary, Lima, New York, 1868–1873; principal of the Academy of Northwestern University from 1873 to the present time.

In 1888 he was made Professor of Pedagogy in the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University in 1863; the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesleyan University in 1888; the degree of Doctor of Laws from Allegheny College in 1899.

Principal Fisk has been not merely a good classical scholar nor merely a good classical teacher. He has been a forceful, vigorous, active element in the life of every one of the five thousand pupils who have been registered here since he became Principal. His wide interest in educational problems and educational science is indicated by the fact that in addition to his duties as Principal of the Academy he has conducted for some years past the courses in the history and theory of education in the College, showing an accurate acquaintance with the broader views and wider outlook of modern educational theory and policy.

His has been a grand record and one of which the Alumni of this school and friends of education everywhere may well be proud. It is a record which we can put by the side of that of other great principals of secondary schools—with Abbott and Taylor and Bancroft and Steele. His is a career which we may properly call to the attention of young teachers who are entering upon secondary work, as worthy of their emulation. It is a striking demonstration of the power and dignity which may come to the principal of the secondary school, if he only conceives his office and his opportunity in a large way. It should be an inspiration to every high-school principal and to every head master of an academy or other secondary school in the United States.

[Oct, 1903]

The Academy of Northwestern University

The Academy of Northwestern University is one of that long line of institutions for secondary education, which, beginning with the Phillips Academies at Andover and Exeter, has stretched into every state in the union, and has done for American education a service similar to that of the great public schools of England—such as Eton, Harrow, and Rugby—or of the great Historical Lycées and Gymnasia of France and Germany.

The Academy has, of course, no such long history as even the youngest of these great schools. It is scarcely seventy years, indeed, since Chicago itself was permanently settled. But for nearly fifty years of this time the Academy has performed the services of a secondary school of high rank for the people of Illinois and the Great Northwest. It was founded at a time when the public high schools in this region were few and far between, and when the colleges and universities, also few in numbers and with meager equipment, found it necessary to associate with themselves schools of secondary grade, which could offer a good preliminary training for the work of college and university, as well as a general training for those who could not attend college. For a long time the Academy and similar institutions were the best maintained secondary schools of the community, but with the growth of the high schools, supported by public taxation and free to all citizens of the supporting towns, the special function of this kind of school has changed. From being practically the only schools where a good general preparatory education of secondary grade can be obtained, the academies have become largely

a supplementary element in our scheme of education, though their independent function is by no means an unimportant one.

Many institutions of this class have declined in attendance within the last few years, and finally disappeared. Many of those still remaining have found it very difficult to adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and are finding an increasing difficulty in obtaining that support in endowments and attendance necessary to their continuance.

The Academy of Northwestern University, however, partly owing to its favorable location in one of the most beautiful college towns in the United States, on a campus rivaling in beauty the sites of the most famous seats of learning in this country or in Europe; partly owing to the advantages of close supervision by the faculty of a great university; partly owing to the skill and vigor of its own administration, has remained a school of large attendance and usefulness during all these years. It has found and kept a place, and that an important one, in the scheme of education in the Mississippi Valley. Its function has been partly as a supplement to the three-year high schools, whose students desire to continue their preparation for college and must leave home to obtain the necessary facilities; partly as an advanced secondary school for those communities not yet able to support high schools; partly as a secondary school of high rank distinguished by the special attention given to the study of the ancient classics in a section of the country where the forces working against such study are numerous and powerful; partly as a school where more careful and direct attention can be given to the moral and religious training of its pupils than public sentiment permits to the high school. It has done pre-eminent service in the way of preparing students for college and the professional school while not neglecting the interests of those pupils who go directly into life from its halls.

For over forty-five years the Academy has continued its work. During this time fully seven thousand young people have enjoyed its opportunities; while the registration for the past year of nearly five hundred pupils demonstrates in a marked way that there is still a demand for its services.

Although its attendance, as is natural in the case of such schools, is drawn very largely from the immediately surrounding states, pupils have also come in limited numbers from nearly every state in the Union and from many foreign countries. Twenty-eight different states and four foreign countries were represented during the past year.

Like the other leading schools in the Mississippi Valley, it has been for a generation past a co-educational school, though the number of girls has rarely constituted more than a third of the total registration, sinking many times to less than a sixth.

One of the distinct sources of strength to the Academy has been the continuity of its administration. For the larger part of its forty-five years of existence it has been under the control and direction of the same man, a man whose record as principal of this Academy entitles him to rank by the side of the greatest head masters of secondary schools, public or private, in this country or in Europe.

The Rev. Herbert Franklin Fisk, D.D., LL.D., was born September 25, 1840, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He prepared for college at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, one of the most famous of the New England Academies. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Wesleyan University at Middletown in 1860. He was a teacher of Latin and Mathematics at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York, 1860–1861; principal of the Shelburne Academy, Vermont, 1861–1863; teacher of Latin and Greek, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, 1867–1868; principal of the Genesee Wesleyan

47-M-64

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

MONTREAL, June, 1904.

DEAR SIR :—

You have, no doubt, received the formal notification, sent out by the Oxford Delegacy of the Local Examinations, stating the names of the candidates from your state who have been successful in passing the qualifying examination, and are therefore excused from Responsions. Lest there should have been any mishap in the forwarding of this notification, I enclose a slip, giving the names of the candidates thus rendered eligible for selection by your Committee. I also append a statement, given out to the press, in which the candidates who have passed are tabulated according to the states from which they come. This will enable you to see at a glance the general result of the examination.

The representative of the Trustees at Oxford is anxious that there should be no unnecessary delay in completing the selection in each state, and that the name of the chosen scholar and his credentials should be forwarded to him as speedily as possible. The circular of instruction for elected scholars, already in your hands, gives full directions for the completion of Entrance at Oxford.

It will be necessary, within a few weeks, to issue a new circular giving instructions for the selection of scholars in 1905.

The result of the late Examination seems to prove the necessity for the application of some such qualifying test as that furnished by the Responsions papers given this year. It has been suggested to me that the test applied by the College Entrance Examination Board might, with advantage, be ultimately utilized in the United States as the qualifying examination for the Rhodes scholars, due reference being had to the demands of Oxford. Before taking any further steps in this direction, I should like to have an expression of opinion from the Committees of Selection as to whether this test would be generally acceptable throughout the various States and Territories of the Union.

Should this change be made, the examinations for any given year would have to serve for the appointments of the following year; for example, the College Entrance Examination for 1906 would be used as the qualification for appointments to Rhodes Scholarships in 1907. This is made necessary by the fact that some Oxford Colleges require notification of applicants for entrance before the end of the summer term, while the College Entrance Examination does not make its returns till July or August.

Meanwhile, candidates for 1905 may be informed that the Responsions standard will again be used for that year. The examination will be held at an earlier date than for the present year —probably in March, in order that the elected scholars may be entered at Oxford Colleges before the close of the summer term.

In one or two cases the wish of the Committees of Selection, to be left free to appoint scholars directly from the secondary schools, has been acceded to. Any further requests of the kind will be carefully considered. Otherwise the limits of age and college standing will be left as before.

It has occurred to me that the examination arrangements for the coming year might in some cases be simplified by using a common centre for adjoining States. Suggestions upon this point, or as to any means by which improvements may be made in the method of selecting scholars, will be gladly received, and will be brought under the consideration of the Trustees. As the regulations for the elections of 1905 should be issued before college work begins in the autumn, I

would be glad if any suggestions from the Committees of Selection should be forwarded to me as soon as possible.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

P.S.—My address will now be—

The Rhodes Trust,
171 Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, E.C.,
London, England.

The names of candidates for the Rhodes Scholarships who have passed the qualifying examination excusing them from Responsions are published in a supplement to the *Oxford University Gazette*. From this list the following statement has been made up:

Alabama—James H. Kirkpatrick.

Arkansas—Neil Caruthers.

California—Beverley S. Allen, William C. Crittenden, Monroe E. Deutsch, Henry B. Dewing, Farnham P. Griffiths, Clinton K. Judy, William J. Musgrove.

Colorado—Stanley K. Hornbeck, Eugene H. Lehman.

Connecticut—Herbert W. Eales, Colton Maynard, Paul Nixon, Harry I. B. Rice, Cyrus F. Wicker.

Delaware—Charles W. Bush.

Georgia—R. P. Brooks, T. H. Wade.

Idaho—Carol H. Foster, Lawrence H. Gibson.

Illinois—George E. Beggs, John J. Clifford, Robert L. Henry.

Indiana—George E. Hamilton, Fletcher B. Wagner.

Iowa—Carl W. Ross, Joseph E. Walleser.

Kansas—A. M. Ebright, Earle W. Murray, George W. M. Nutting.

Kentucky—Clarke Tandy.

Louisiana—Ralph C. Many, Amasa K. Read.

Maine—John M. Brigham, David R. Porter, Clement F. Robinson.

Maryland—George M. Brilhart, Paul Kieffer, J. Elliot Ross.

Massachusetts—Arthur W. Belcher, Francis H. Forbes, Harold M. Jones, Ralph H. Keniston, James T. Kirby, Louis H. Mason, John W. Russell, Henry H. Rowland.

Michigan—R. Clinton Platt, W. S. Sperry, Freeland G. Stecker.

Minnesota—Newcomb K. Chaney, Henry S. Mitchell, Benjamin Wallace.

Missouri—R. E. Blodgett, Samuel E. Eliot, George, A. Underwood, John G. Welch.

Montana—George R. Barnes.

Nebraska—Raymond Coon, Arthur H. Marsh, Frank A. Peterson, Edwin Sutherland.

New Hampshire—Winfield S. Barney, Julius A. Brown, Kenneth L. Morse, William W. Thayer.

New Jersey—Russel W. Leary, Benjamin M. Price.

New York State—George M. Falion, Joseph P. Harris, Alfred J. Jollon, Henry N. MacCracken, Warren E. Schutt, R. C. Willard.

North Carolina—William W. Arrowood, Thomas P. Sprunt, Henry Trantham, J. Horner Winston.

North Dakota—Henry Hinds.

Ohio—Cary R. Alburn, Carroll H. May, George C. Vincent.

Oklahoma—W. L. Kendall.

Oregon—Harvey B. Densmore.

Pennsylvania—B. Leigh Alexander, Richard M. Gummere, Thomas E. Robins, Sidney J. Watts.

Rhode Island—Ralph H. Bevan, Gustaf F. T. Bjerkander, Guy B. Colburn, William T. Hastings, Ernest T. Paine, Basil B. Wood.

South Carolina—Wilson P. Mills, Eugene S. Towles, W. H. Verner.

South Dakota—Paul M. Young.

Tennessee—John A. Hardin, G. C. Scoggin, John J. Tigert.

Texas—Stanley R. Ashby, Louis N. Bromberg, Newton J. Marshall, Harry P. Steger.

Utah—Baltzar H. Jacobson.

Vermont—John C. Sherburne.

Virginia—A. Paul Bagby, H. Lewis Brown, W. A. Fleet, Beverley D. Tucker.

Washington—Joel M. Johnson, Lewellyn G. Railsback.

West Virginia—Ervin L. Anderson, Charles F. T. Brooke, E. R. Lloyd.

Wisconsin—Athol E. Rollins, Richard F. Scholz.

Wyoming—Harold G. Merriam.

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work suffers. In 1902, we spent nearly $50,000 in better provision for our Medical Department, and other sums in 1903. The equipment alone of the laboratories mentioned above has cost more than $50,000, and the buildings $175,000 more. Among the laboratories is included our Hospital.

Parker Memorial Hospital.

A. W. McAlester, M. D...Superintendent and Surgeon
Woodson Moss, M. D.....Attending Physician
W. J. Calvert, M. D...Laboratory of Internal Medicine
Guy L. Noyes, M. D...Ophthalmologist and Otologist
Max W. Meyer, M. D.....Gynecologist and Obstetrician
Walter McNab Miller .....Pathologist
Clarence A. Good, M. D.....Resident Physician
T. E. Moore, M. D.....Interne
Harry R. Haas, M. D.....Interne
Sophie Evans.....Superintendent of Training School for Nurses

This is a State Hospital, on the campus, owned and controlled by the University, open to the sick of Missouri, and designed for the treatment of accidents, of acute and subacute diseases, and of chronic curable diseases. It has a capacity of 50 beds. Cases of incurable or contagious diseases, or of acute alcoholism will not be admitted. An out-patient clinic is established in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat; in Internal Medicine; in Surgery; and in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Students have opportunity for observing and treating patients in these clinics. The classes, in small sections, work always under the direction and criticism of the Instructor in charge.

By the gift of Adolphus Busch a handsome Clinical Amphitheatre is provided adjoining the Hospital. The seating capacity is about 100. In the basement of the Amphitheatre a number of commodious rooms are provided for Dispensary Clinics.

Public wards, $7 a week; single rooms, $15 a week. These charges include board and ordinary nursing and medicines. Operative cases are subject to extra charge for surgical dressings, etc. A limited number of private cases are received, at the rate of $15.00 a week and upwards for ordinary medicines, nursing, and board. Private cases may be required to pay a fee to the attendant physician or surgeon. A limited number of free beds are open to patients, applications for which must be made in advance to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Training School for Nurses.

Connected with the Hospital is a Training School for Nurses in which a systematic course of study for three years is given to young women desirious of becoming professional nurses.

Catalogue.

If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University, or of the Medical Department, to the Publisher, "Fred Kelsey, Columbia, Missouri." If you are thinking seriously of entering the University and wish to see plates of its buildings, these too will be sent you.

For further information address the Dean,

A. W. McALESTER, M. D.,
Columbia, Mo.

BULLETIN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V. JUNE, 1904. NO. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840. The School of Mines, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment are valued at more than $1,600,000, not including the campus, or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent), is $1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about $38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,107 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax gives us about $120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, for all sources and for all departments, is about $400,000 a year.

Free Tuition. Expenses.

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Teachers College, Medicine, Law, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of $5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of $10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law, the only charge is a library fee of $10.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For Medical students who board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed $150, nor more than $200 a year for those who board in

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private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Medical Laboratories, Hospital, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Physics, Laboratory of Zoology and Embryology, Academic Hall, Laboratory of Botany Entomology and Horticulture, Greenhouse, Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Farm buildings, Engineering Laboratory, Mechanic Arts Hall, Observatory, Law Building, Power House, three Dormitories, and President's house. We expect this summer to lay the foundation of a new Gymnasium. Our School of Mines has seven buildings besides those mentioned above.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain 65,000 bound volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. Moreover, the collections of the State Historical Society, 23,000 entries, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Archæology, Art, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of science and technology, five rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. At our School of Mines there are several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the $252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, $154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly $60,000 more were spent for their better equipment with apparatus. Thus about $214,000 were invested that year in better facilities for our laboratory work. The expenditures in 1903 were liberal.

Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are presided over by a matron. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, which was opened 1 September, 1903, is in charge of Miss Lewis, the Adviser of Women.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, is demanded for admission. Those who can not present diplomas from accredited secondary schools will be examined by the professors of our Academic Department. Moreover, the applicant must submit evidence of good moral character. All applications for entrance to any department should be addressed to "The Committee on Entrance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo."

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. The Bible classes on Sunday mornings are astonishingly large.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a Gymnasium for men and another for women. The Athletic Field and the Golf Links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in intercollegiate debates.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-three states, territories, and foreign countries were represented during the session of 1903-1904 by 1649 students.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department of the University, was organized at Columbia in 1872, and instruction was begun in February, 1873. In 1903-4 the number of medical students enrolled was 98. Our Medical Department is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The course of instruction, graded, lasts for four years (36 months). It is our policy to encourage in every way the gaining of a liberal education as a preparation for medicine. We *require* a good high school education for admission. Students who expect to study medicine are *strongly urged* to take first a scientific course in the Academic Department (College of Arts).

The Rollins Scholarship in the Department of Medicine is a prize of fifty dollars which is awarded to that member of the Junior (Third Year) class who has made the best record during the course.

Medical Laboratories. A large building devoted entirely to medical laboratories was completed early in 1903. This building brings together the lecture rooms, laboratories, and offices for Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Pharmacology, Physiological Chemistry, Surgery, and Internal Medicine. Animal rooms, aquaria, mechanic's shop, and special research rooms are provided. There is a cold storage plant for anatomical and pathological preparations. Our laboratories of Embryology, Neurology, Chemistry, and Physics are close by. The State Board of Health has in one of the University buildings a laboratory, well equipped, in charge of an expert in Bacteriology and Hygiene. All these laboratories are in charge of men who, supported by salaries, devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. There are about twenty-five of them all told. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demands and practice medicine. Wherever the attempt is made, the laboratory

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[Dec. 5, 1904]

American Conference on International Arbitration,

OFFICES.
No. 1323 Eighteenth Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. John W. Foster, *Chairman.* Thomas Nelson Page, Esq., *Secretary.*

Hon. Horace Davis, California.
Hon. Carl Schurz, New York.
Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, New York.
John H. Converse, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut.
Hon. James Hagerman, Missouri.
Pres't. James B. Angell, Michigan.
Hon. Addison C. Harris, Indiana.
Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois.
Hon. Lambert Tree, Illinois.
Provost Charles C. Harrison, Penn.
Hon. Charles E. Fenner, Louisiana.
Hon. William H. Taft, Ohio.
Herbert Welsh, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Hon. Moorefield Storey, Massachusetts.
George L. Rives, Esq., New York.
Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts.
Hon. W. W. Howe, Louisiana.
Pres't. Edmund J. James, Illinois.
Pres't. Charles W. Eliot, Massachusetts.
Prof. John B. Moore, New York.
Hon. Alexander P. Humphrey, Kentucky.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., Massachusetts.
Hon. Oscar R. Hundley, Alabama.
Hon. Clark Howell, Georgia.
Hon. George W. Brackenridge, Texas.
Hon. Harold M. Sewall, Maine.

Washington, D. C., *November 21, 1904.*

The National Committee of the Second American Conference on International Arbitration has resolved to issue an appeal to the people of the United States in support of the treaties of Arbitration now being negotiated by the Government of the United States with France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, and various other powers.

These treaties will shortly be sent by the President to the United States Senate for its consideration and action. Their terms will not be made public until the Senate gives its permission for this to be done. It is authoritively stated, however, that they are substantially similar to the Arbitration treaty of 1903 between Great Britain and France, the text of which is herewith enclosed.

It will be remembered that the treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which in 1897 was negotiated by Secretary Olney and sent by President Cleveland to the Senate, failed to receive the approval of that body. Since that time the international relations of the world, and particularly those of the United States with the other great powers, have undergone a material change; and during the past seven years there has been a vast increase in the public sentiment of this country in favor of arbitration as a proper method of settling international disputes.

Other powers have recently entered into similar treaties; and should the Senate fail to give its assent at this session of Congress to the proposed Arbitration treaties, the United States would no longer hold its place in the front rank of the nations which are so honorably endeavoring to promote the peace of the world. The next meeting of Congress will be for the short session. The Senate calendar will be crowded with business. It is probable that measures which are not vigorously pressed will not be taken up in time to be passed.

We, therefore, appeal to the friends of International Arbitration throughout the country to express to their representatives without delay their earnest wish and hope that the Senate will give prompt consideration to this most important subject.

JOHN W. FOSTER, *Chairman*,
CARL SCHURZ,
L. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
SIMEON T. BALDWIN,
JOHN B. MOORE,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES B. ANGELL,
THOMAS NELSON PAGE, *Secretary*,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

47-M-64

final choice, and a Certificate that he has been so chosen shall be sent to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection.

Each Candidate should personally present himself to the Committee of Selection before a final decision is made, unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons should be sent to the Trustees.

If a careful comparison of these records and personal interviews with the Candidates do not furnish sufficient grounds for making a decision, the Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, The Rhodes Trust, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars.

The Chairmen of the Committee of Selection are furnished with a memorandum prepared by the representative of the Trustees at Oxford in regard to the steps necessary to be taken by an elected Scholar to have his name enrolled at one of the Colleges of the University. It is particularly requested that this memorandum should be furnished to the elected Scholar along with the notification of his election.

The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments; the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Student have been satisfactory. Without such a Certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a Student to secure this College Certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding Scholars.

THE RHODES TRUST,
171, TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
TEMPLE AVENUE, E.C.,
LONDON.

November, 1904.

[with letter Dec, 17, 1904]

MEMORANDUM.

The Rhodes Scholarships in the United States.

1905.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes have prepared the following Memorandum for the information of College authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships in the United States :—

The next Qualifying Examinations for Scholars in the United States under the Rhodes Bequest will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17th and 18th, 1905, the selection of Scholars is to be completed before the end of March, and the elected Scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October, 1905.

The examination will be held in each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned, at centres to be fixed by the local Committee of Selection. This Committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simply qualifying, and is merely intended to give assurance that every elected Scholar is able to pass the first examination which the University demands of all Candidates for the B.A. degree.

The Rhodes Scholars will be selected from Candidates who have successfully passed this examination. One Scholar will be chosen for each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned.

Candidates must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be not younger than nineteen nor older than twenty-five years of age on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

It has been decided that all Scholars shall have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognised degree-granting University or College of the United States.

An exception to this rule is made in the case of the State of Massachusetts, where, at the request of the Committee of Selection, authority is given to appoint from the Secondary Schools.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home or residence. They may pass the Qualifying Examination at any centre, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the Committee in the State or Territory they select.

No Candidate may compete in more than one State or Territory.

To meet the requirements of the Responsions Examination, Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic—the whole.
2. *Either*, The Elements of Algebra,

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations;

Or, The Elements of Geometry.

Elementary questions, including propositions enunciated by Euclid, and easy deductions therefrom, will be set on the subject-matter contained in the following portions of Euclid's Elements, viz.:—

Book I. The whole, excluding propositions 7, 16, 17, 21.

Book II. The whole, excluding proposition 8.

Book III. The whole, excluding propositions 2, 4—10, 13, 23, 24, 26—29.

Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning.

So far as possible, Candidates should aim at making the proof of any proposition complete in itself.

In the case of propositions 1—7, 9, 10, of Book II., algebraical proofs will be allowed.

3. Greek and Latin Grammar.
4. Translation from English into Latin.
5. One Greek and one Latin book.

Any of the following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted as a "book":—

Demosthenes: De Corona.

Euripides (any two of the following Plays): Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchæ.

Homer: (1) Iliad, 1-5 or 2-6; *or* (2) Odyssey, 1-5 or 2-6.

Plato: Apology and Crito.

Sophocles: Antigone and Ajax.

Xenophon: Anabasis, 1-4 or 2-5.

Cæsar: De Bello Gallico, 1-4.

Cicero: (1) Philippics 1, 2; *or* (2) In Catilinam 1-3, and In Verrem Actio I.; *or* (3) pro Murena and pro Lege Manilia; *or* (4) de Senectute and de Amicitia.

Horace: (1) Odes 1-4; *or* (2) Satires; *or* (3) Epistles.

Livy: Books 5 and 6.

Virgil: (1) the Bucolics, with Books 1-3 of the Æneid; *or* (2) the Georgics; *or* (3) the Æneid, Books 1-5 or 2-6.

The Texts used in setting the Examination Papers will be those of the series of Oxford Classical Texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford has named for next year a Board of examiners to prepare examination papers covering this range of study, and to report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection. Within these parcels will be enclosed sealed envelopes containing the examination papers. These envelopes shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of examination. Printed time-tables will be supplied. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by Candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to Candidates at the place of examination.

The replies made by Candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination, and forwarded at the close of each day's work in sealed parcels to Dr. G. R. Parkin, care of Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington.

The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of Responsions the Certificates of its examiners that Students have passed this examination, so that all Scholars elected will be excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford. As a Certificate of Exemption from Responsions holds good permanently, persons who have passed in previous years, if otherwise eligible, need not take the examination a second time in order to become qualified as Candidates.

As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the Chairman of the Committee of Selection in each State will be furnished with a list of the Candidates who have passed and are therefore eligible for election.

The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the Scholar for the year.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly out-door sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv.) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii.) and (iii.) should be decided in any school or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv.) by the Head of the school or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions, the Trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

To aid in making a choice each qualified candidate should be required to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection:—

a. A Certificate of age.

b. A full statement of his educational career at school and College; his record in athletics and such testimonials from his masters at school and his professors at College, in reference to the qualities indicated by Mr. Rhodes, as will assist the judgment of the Committee of Selection.

c. In cases where more than one Candidate from a single College or University has qualified, the College or University should be required to select (in accordance with the views of Mr. Rhodes) its chosen representative to go before the Committee of Selection for

PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

The Association for Maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoölogical Station at Naples and for Promoting Scientific Research by Women hereby announces the offer of a third prize of one thousand dollars for the best thesis written by a woman, on a scientific subject, embodying new observations and new conclusions based on an independent laboratory research in biological, chemical or physical science.

The theses offered in competition are to be presented to the Executive Committee of the Association and must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on the Prize, MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON, MASS., before December 31st, 1906. The prize will be awarded at the annual meeting in April, 1907. Each thesis must be accompanied by a sealed envelope, enclosing the author's name and address, and superscribed with a title corresponding to one borne by the manuscript.

The papers presented will be judged by the regularly appointed Board of Examiners, representing the departments above-named. The Association reserves the right to withhold the award of the prize, if the theses presented are not, in the judgment of this Board, of adequate merit to deserve the award.

Board of Examiners

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DR. ARTHUR G. WEBSTER	Clark University

The Association is maintained by annual subscriptions of fifty dollars each. The General Committee which transacts the business of the Association is composed of representatives named by the subscribers. During the current year the following named institutions, associations and individuals are the subscribing members.

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Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr Penna.

Secretary Ada Wing Mead
283 Wayland Avenue
Providence R. I.

December 1904

EXTRACTS FROM PAPER READ BY DR. OTTO HEHNER,

PUBLIC ANALYST OF ENGLAND,

BEFORE SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS IN LONDON,

January 11th, 1905.

From the Analyst of February, 1905.

"It is our business as Public Analysts to carry out the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and to see that when the public demands any article of food or drink, an article of the "nature, substance and quality demanded" is supplied."

"It is equally our business as scientific men to act up to the scientific knowledge available, but not to go one step beyond, and pretend to do that which is in our present state of knowledge impossible."

"In the case of the national distilled alcohol beverage "whisky" which once upon a time was the liquor obtained from fermented malt-wort only, distilled from pot stills — the nation has not objected to the widening of the term, substances other than malt being used, and scientific rectification stills having largely taken the place of the old "pot stills." "Differences in flavor and in composition have, of course, followed the alteration in manufacture."

"As regards the higher alcohols, which mostly form a very large proportion of the total "impurities," these are for the most part not products of the alcoholic fermentation by yeasts at all, but are formed after the chief fermentation is over by bacterial action upon carbohydrates under anaerobic conditions, and their production is not under practical control of the vintner. But the manner of distillation more than anything else controls, and is bound to control, the composition of the distillate."

"It may well be that a wine distillate from "pot stills" has a stronger and perhaps more valuable flavor than a product made from some other kind of still; but this, I maintain, is a question for the fancy of the consumer."

"It is quite well known that the best and most nutritious of diets is not tolerated unless it is properly flavored. The consumer must "like" his food for it to agree with him."

"In the eyes of the Public, the Bench, and especially in those of the Medical Profession, it would not be considered a recommendation if they were told that brandy, as a rule, was exceptionally rich in fusel oil, for fusel oil has for many years past been associated in the public mind with all that is undesirable in spirituous liquors."

"For many years the impression has prevailed that brandy was a more healthful beverage than any other spirituous liquid on account of its erroneously presumed purity.

We now know that, if anything, brandy is an impure material."

"We cannot escape the logical conclusion which was arrived at some years ago by the Departmental Committee on "whisky," that pure alcohol, that is to say, silent spirit — is, if anything, a more healthful beverage than the ordinary drinking spirits. All barring the necessary flavor. Everything turns upon the latter.

The importance which the consumer attaches to the origin of a spirit is infinitely less than that he attaches to the flavor."

"I am quite aware that I am uttering an unpopular heresy, but the clear outcome of recent analytical work with spirits proves up to the hilt that, broadly, the best flavored and the most valuable spirits are the least pure."

"The time may come (I personally rather think it will come) when brandy will mean only a brandy-flavored alcohol, no matter from what source that alcohol is derived, just as the term "whisky" at the present time is legitimately applied to a whisky-flavored fluid not necessarily made from malt."

47-M-64

[Jan. 27, 1905]

MISSOURI

From my observation of the persons you have recommended for positions as teachers, my judgment is that you have been exceedingly careful in making recommendations and that you place those only who are worthy and well qualified. I attribute your success to your efforts to find out in the first place whether the applicant is well qualified to fill the position he seeks.

DEC. 11, 1902.

J. M. GREENWOOD,
Superintendent of Schools, KANSAS CITY, MO.

INDIANA

I consider the Teachers' Co-operative Association as amongst the best managed, oldest and most reliable of teachers' agencies. I have had occasion to use this Association several times and have been more than pleased with their efforts in my behalf.

DEC. 10, 1902.

PAUL A. COWGILL,
Superintendent of Schools, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

MICHIGAN

You have dealt very honestly and liberally with my pupils who have registered with you, and I have uniformly recommended your Agency as the one most likely to aid those who desire to secure situations. I trust that my pupils have justified the confidence you have placed in them.

W. H. PAYNE,
Department of Education, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

ILLINOIS

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge your assistance and influence in securing for me the Superintendency of the Schools of Streator, Ill. I was your candidate and your management of the affair was highly satisfactory.

W. F. ROCHELEAU,
Principal School of Correspondence, CHICAGO, ILL.

IOWA

I have had business dealings with the Teachers' Co-operative Association of Chicago for over fifteen years and found the manager, Mr. Brewer, and the Association itself, to be thoroughly reliable.

JAN. 27, 1903.

S. H. SHEAKLEY,
City Superintendent of Schools, DES MOINES, IA.

ILLINOIS

Through your Agency I was elected to two places.

CHAS. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Professor of Botany, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

MINNESOTA

I have been a member of the Teachers' Co-operative Association for five years, and during that time have through its efforts received offers of many desirable positions in State and City Training Schools.

M. ADELAIDE HOLTON,
Supervisor Primary Schools, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

COLORADO

We have been very much pleased with the assistance we have received from the Teachers' Co-operative Association in selecting competent and worthy instructors. A number of teachers have come to us through your agency and they are very satisfactory. I am sure we have profited through your judgment.

JAN. 26, 1903.

L. C. GREENLEE,
Superintendent of Schools, DENVER, COLO.

Send for Register Form and Hand-book of Positions Filled.

ADDRESS

TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

1302 AUDITORIUM BUILDING

ORVILLE BREWER, Manager. CHICAGO, ILL.

Testimony from Educators of National Reputation

REGARDING THE

TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

MASSACHUSETTS

I take pleasure in certifying that the Teachers' Co-operative Association of Chicago, Ill., has proved itself an active and energetic organization. It has filled a considerable number of places under my own observation and it has brought to my attention many that I should have known nothing about, and generally in advance of other intelligence. I commend the organization for its interest in its clients, and its energy in serving them, in both of which respects I know of no bureau that surpasses it.

DEC. 20, 1902.

B. C. GREGORY,
Superintendent of Schools, CHELSEA, MASS.

IDAHO

I have called every time I have had the good fortune to be in Chicago and have become intimately associated with you and your corps of workers in the business of a Teachers' Agency, and the impressions left upon my mind, both of yourself personally and your courteous and accommodating associates in office and the character of your work, its extent and its potency, are such as to beget and maintain the greatest confidence and respect.

Were I to need assistance in procuring a place, position and compensation in lines educational, yours would be the first I should have in mind and the first to which I would resort.

DEC. 13, 1902.

JOHN W. DANIELS,
Superintendent of Schools, BOISE, IDA.

MICHIGAN

In my dealings with the Teachers' Co-operative Association I have found the management all that could be desired. Mr. Brewer is particularly careful in making recommendations. The teachers whom I have received from him have been uniformly successful.

L. H. JONES,
Principal State Normal, YPSILANTI, MICH.

WISCONSIN

After many years of acquaintance with you and dealings with your bureau, I can speak with much assurance of the pleasure which I have had in these dealings with you. I have found that your word could always be depended upon, that your judgment of teachers was good, that your acquaintance with teachers, school boards and schools is very extensive, and that you have unusual facilities for assisting worthy teachers to better places.

We have at the present time several teachers whom we have secured through your agency, and without exception they are doing excellent work. I therefore heartily commend your work to all teachers who are aspiring to higher and better positions and who wish to avail themselves of a successful bureau.

DEC. 16, 1902.

H. A. SIMONDS,
Superintendent of Schools, OSHKOSH, WIS.

NEW JERSEY

The Teachers' Co-operative Association, of which Mr. Orville Brewer is manager, is deserving of the confidence of all Boards of Education and others who are seeking to secure efficient teachers. Mr. Brewer has been long in the business and has filled so many positions that his judgment is always to be relied upon.

DEC. 23, 1902.

N. B. POLAND,
Superintendent of Schools, NEWARK N. J.

ILLINOIS

The Teachers' Co-operative Association under the management of Mr. Orville Brewer has rendered the schools of Springfield a valuable service. Some of our strongest teachers have been secured through this agency.

J. H. COLLINS,
Superintendent of Schools, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DEC. 13, 1902.

FLORIDA

The good work of the Teachers' Co-operative Association has been so long and so well known to me that I heartily congratulate you as it enters the closing year of two decades of service to our fraternity and to the cause of education in our land. The great army of teachers whom you have guided to successful employment all over this country form a vast advertising agency in behalf of the Co-operative's past efficiency. For the future, its cumulative success will merit and surely produce its own reward, renewed success.

GEORGE P. GLENN,
Superintendent of Schools, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DEC. 11, 1902.

SOUTH DAKOTA

I have had for quite a number of years business relations with the Teachers' Co-operative Association, and can speak of its management in terms of the highest praise.

ALEXANDER STRACHAN,
Superintendent of Schools, DEADWOOD, S. D.

JAN. 30, 1903.

MINNESOTA

I have frequently found it necessary to ask the assistance of the Teachers' Co-operative Association in securing teachers where special qualifications or successful experience was indispensable and in every instance the teacher sent by the Association, through a period of eight or nine years, has been entirely acceptable and his or her work quite satisfactory. Now when I am in need of teachers, I simply notify Mr. Brewer of the conditions and ask him to send me a teacher. He has always shown excellent judgment.

A. J. SMITH,
Superintendent of Schools, ST. PAUL, MINN.

IOWA

The teachers secured upon the recommendation of the Teachers' Co-operative Association of Chicago have proved to be what they were represented to be. Through his many years' experience and his thorough knowledge of schools and schoolmen, Mr. Brewer has acquired a power which is of the greatest value to teachers and school boards.

F. T. OLDT,
Superintendent of Schools, DUBUQUE, IA.

JAN. 24, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA

It gives me pleasure to say that I have secured two very good positions through the Teachers' Co-operative Association of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Brewer, manager, is an honest man. He tells what he will do and he does it.

J. B. RICHEY,
Superintendent of Schools, McKEESPORT, PA.

OHIO

I have received a telegram informing me of my election at Streator, Ill., at $2,000. You have sent me many notices of many desirable situations. I can endorse your bureau with heartiness and enthusiasm.

RALPH R. UPTON,
Principal of the High School, CHILLICOTHE, O.

MAY 19, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA

Miss Emma Olmstead recommended by you has made a most excellent start in her work in the training school. Her pupils regard her as a most excellent disciplinarian and the Board consider themselves fortunate in their selection. (Her salary is $1,500.)

GEORGE HOWELL,
Superintendent of Schools, SCRANTON, PA.

NEW YORK

I have had frequent occasion for many years to recommend teachers to the Teachers' Co-operative Association and have always found them courteous and efficient help in securing positions, and no one whom I have recommended has ever complained of lack of attention.

F. B. PALMER,
Principal State Normal, FREDONIA, N. Y.

DEC. 14, 1902.

ARKANSAS

That your Agency has proven a great boon to teachers and school officers is a fact well known and fully appreciated by those who have had transactions with you. The prompt business methods used, the keen discriminative judgment exercised in making selections, and withal the affable, courteous treatment your correspondents receive are convincing proofs of the great service you are rendering the cause of education. Knowing as I do the efficiency of your Agency, I deem it a duty I owe the profession thus freely to commend it to teachers and school officers.

J. S. HALLOWAY,
Ex-Superintendent of Schools, FORT SMITH, ARK.

COLORADO

I believe in Teachers' Agencies, in the rapid growth of our school systems and the increasing demand for more efficient teachers. I regard the Teachers' Co-operative Association as one of the best.

J. F. KEATING,
Superintendent of Schools, PUEBLO, COL.

JAN. 2, 1903.

NEW YORK

I have had many dealings with Mr. Orville Brewer, manager of the Teachers' Co-operative Association. In the selection of teachers I regard his judgment as admirable and do not hesitate to rely on his recommendations. I also know from personal experience that his treatment of teachers who register with him is prompt and impartial. Teachers of ability need not hesitate to place their names on his books, as they may feel sure of courteous and excellent service.

DELMER E. BATCHELLOR,
Superintendent of Schools, OLEAN, N. Y.

DEC. 22, 1902.

INDIANA

We have always found the Teachers' Co-operative Association trustworthy and business-like. Our relations with the manager, Mr. Brewer, have always been most satisfactory.

J. W. CARR,
Superintendent of Schools, ANDERSON, IND.

DEC. 19, 1902.

KENTUCKY

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good work you have done in furnishing good teachers for many schools of the United States. The Public School Systems of this country are certainly indebted to you for the excellent work which you have done with your association.

E. H. MARK,
Superintendent of Schools, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEC. 13, 1902.

IDAHO

In my business relations with Mr. Orville Brewer I have found him thoroughly business-like, cordial, and efficient. I commend him and his methods unreservedly.

HORACE ELLIS,
Principal State Normal, ALBION, IDA.

DEC. 16, 1902.

OHIO

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Orville Brewer, manager of the Teachers' Co-operative Association, which is located at Chicago, Ill. I have received valuable help from this Association in the selection of teachers for the Ohio Wesleyan University, and many of the graduates from the University have borne witness to the earnestness and tact displayed by the manager in securing them suitable positions as teachers.

J. W. BASHFORD,
President Ohio Wesleyan University, DELAWARE, O.

JAN. 26, 1903.

MONTANA

For a number of years I have been well acquainted with the workings of the Teachers' Co-operative Association of Chicago. In my opinion it has accomplished a great deal of good. By fair dealing and honest effort it has won a very enviable reputation. I take pleasure in recommending it.

OSCAR J. CRAIG,
President University Montana, MISSOULA, MONT.

WASHINGTON

I have firm faith in the efficiency and integrity of your Bureau. You may refer to me whenever such reference will aid you.

F. B. GAULT,
President Whitworth College, TACOMA, WASH.

[Jan. 24, 1905]

REGISTER OF

The Teachers' Co-operative Association.

The Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

[Do not write on this margin. It is for our use.]

Applicants should use much care in filling out this form, taking pains to write plainly, with black ink, and to give clear and concise answers to all questions.

In the following list underscore three times your first choice, twice your second choice, and once any position you would accept.

COLLEGE—(1) President. Prof. of ..... or of .....

NORMAL SCHOOL—(2) Principal, Instructor in .....

PRIVATE SCHOOL—Preparatory, Ladies' Seminary, Academy, Boys' School. (3) Principal, ... or Teacher of .....

PUBLIC SCHOOL—(4) Superintendent, (5) Principal High School, (6) Principal Graded School, (7) Assistant in High School, (8) Training Teacher, (9) First, Second, (Primary), (10) Third, Fourth, Fifth, (Intermediate), (11) Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, (Grammar), (12) Ungraded School, (13) Kindergarten.

Special Teacher of .....

In the following list underscore once every branch you can teach; twice every one you have taught, and three times those you prefer and consider yourself best fitted to teach. Put a cross X before subjects in which you would specialize.

14 Reading.
15 Pollard Sound System.
16 Grammar.
17 Geography.
18 Physical Geography.
19 Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry.
20 Surveying. Mechanics. Calculus.
21 Engineering. Mech. Civil Elect.
22 Physics.
23 Chemistry.
24 Geology.
25 Botany.
26 Zoology. Physiology. Astronomy.
27 Agriculture. Temperance. Hygiene.
28 Composition. Rhetoric. English.
29 Eng. Literature. American Literature.
30 Civil Government. U. S. History.
31 General History.
32 Political Economy. Social Science. Logic.
33 Mental Philosophy.
34 Moral Philosophy.
35 Pedagogy.
36 Training Work.
37 Latin.
38 Greek.
39 French.
40 German.
41 Italian.
42 Spanish. Anglo-Saxon. [Put a cross after any of these languages you can speak freely.]
43 Piano.
44 Organ.
45 Violin.
46 Cornet.
47 Banjo. Harmony.
48 Vocal Music, private sch'l.
49 Vocal Music, public sch'l. Tonic Sol-Fa Staff.
50 Drawing, public school.
51 Prang's System. Free Hand.
52 Mechanical. Perspective.
53 Architectural Drawing.
54 Drawing, private school.
55 Painting. Crayoning. Pastel. Decorative Art.
56 Needlework.
57 Penmanship.
58 Shorthand.
59 Telegraphy.
60 Typewriting.
61 Bookkeeping. Commercial Law. Commercial Arithmetic.
62 Elocution.
63 Del Sarte System.
64 Calisthenics.
65 Gymnastics.
66 Physical Culture.
67 Military Tactics.
68 Industrial Work.
69 Wood. Sloyd.
70 Iron.
71 Sewing.
72 Cooking.
73 Want to rent?
74 Want to purchase?
75 Lutheran?
76 Episcopalian?
77 Catholic?
78 Native German?
79 Native French?
80 Would you go to a Foreign Country?
81 Colored teacher?
82 Matron.
83 Unclassified.
66 *a*. Foot Ball.
66 *b*. Base Ball.

If a graduate, of what school? ..... Do you sing at all? .....

Of what grade is your certificate? ..... What salary do you expect? .....

In what schools have you taught, and how long in each? ..... Least salary you would probably accept? .....

..... In what grades have you taught? .....

..... Where **now** engaged? .....

Any preference as to locality? ..... What is your present salary? .....

Are there any States in which you would not accept a position, however good; and if so, which? ..... Where were you born? .....

..... What is your age? ..... Your weight? .....

What church do you attend? ..... Your height? ..... Are you married? .....

Are you a member of this church? ..... Have you good health? .....

Do you play the piano or organ for singing? ..... Are you successful in discipline? .....

Do you play any other instrument? ..... When will you be ready to take a position? .....

Have you determined to leave your present position whether you get a better one or not? .....

If so, state reason fully and clearly .....

.....

Name best schools in which you have studied .....

.....

If you desire to be a candidate for any positions as a specialist, state your special training for, and your experience in this special line .....

.....

If an engagement is made in a school to which school I have been referred or recommended by The Teachers' Co-operative Association or any of its branches or agents, I agree to pay commission of five per cent. on one year's salary.

Name ..... Date .....

Address (Town) ..... (State) .....

Telegraph Address .....

No fee required for filling out and filing this blank with us. No. .....

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Give the names and addresses of four or more persons who know concerning your scholarship and teaching ability and character, and to whom you are willing we should write. Put one name and address only on each line, and designate in each case the profession or calling of the person referred to (to indicate the value of his opinion). Also send copies of your testimonials and send your photograph. References you do not wish written to should not be given here but in your letter.

If you wish us or our agents to recommend you to any special city, or for any special position you have in mind, indicate it here:

FOR OUR USE.

Recommended to ..... Date .....

" " ..... "

" " ..... "

[Aug. 26, 1905]

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
SCHOLARSHIPS
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

The Board of Trustees has adopted the following rules with regard to scholarships offered students entering courses in Agriculture and Household Science:

1. That the special scholarships in the College of Agriculture be continued—one for each county (except Cook and Lake) and one each for the first ten congressional districts.

2. That appointments to these scholarships be made by the Trustees as heretofore upon recommendation of the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

3. That scholarships in Household Science (Colleges of Literature and Arts, of Science, and of Agriculture) be established—one for each county (except Cook and Lake) and one each for the first ten congressional districts.

4. That appointments to scholarships in Household Science be made by the Trustees upon recommendation by the respective county domestic science associations organized in connection with farmers' institutes; *provided*, that for counties or districts in which there are no such domestic science associations candidates may be appointed on the recommendation of the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

5. That in case there should be additional acceptable candidates for either scholarship recommended after the first from any county or district, such additional candidates, not exceeding five from any one county or district, may be assigned to other counties or districts from which there are no acceptable candidates.

6. That the Institute and associations are earnestly requested to make diligent inquiry as to scholarship, character, and energy on the part of candidates. It is suggested that a competitive examination in such elementary subjects as English Composition, Botany, and Algebra to and including quadratic equations, be held, to the end that the appointment may be considered an honor at home and that the appointee may become a credit to the University.

7. That while appointments should not be based upon considerations of scholarship alone, yet, other things being equal, those of highest scholarship should be preferred, and in all cases a high degree of ability to take instruction and to acquire learning should be insisted upon.

8. That candidates, if fully able to meet the requirements for admission to the freshman class, that is, if they have had a good high school education or its equivalent, be eligible to appointment at sixteen years of age; and that young men who cannot meet these entrance requirements be eligible to appointment as special students at sixteen years of age, *provided* that all so admitted must

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take half their studies in the Academy until they have either reached the age of eighteen or have fully satisfied the entrance requirements. That young women to be eligible as candidates for admission as special students in Household Science must be eighteen years of age. However, it is strongly recommended that all young people wishing to gain these scholarships complete, in high schools at home or in their vicinity, before coming to the University, their preparation for the freshman class.

To be eligible to either scholarship the candidate must be at the me of the recommendation, and must have been for not less than one year prior thereto, a *bona fide* resident of the county or district from which he or she is recommended. A scholarship shall lapse if during the term thereof the holder shall cease to be a resident of Illinois.

9. That the purpose of these scholarships, like that of a full course of study in the University, is two-fold: To afford opportunity for technical work in agriculture and in household science and also to encourage high scholarship in related sciences and along academic lines.

10. That, therefore, in the assignment of work to scholarship students the same general relation should be observed between technical, scientific, and academic work as is observed with students pursuing courses leading to graduation.

11. That, also, while high scholarship is not made a requisite for admission, yet the authorities of the University will make diligent inquiry as to the scholastic attainments of each scholarship student, and while consulting individual preferences so far as consistent, will, however, assign to students such work in amount and character as they are able to carry with profit to themselves.

12. That all assignments made in the Colleges shall be without tuition or fee of any kind except laboratory fees in certain subjects, and that all assignments in the Academy shall be with a tuition fee of two dollars per subject per semester.

13. That if, upon interview, it shall appear that the training in English of any scholarship student is deficient, that student shall be assigned to the Academy, to make such deficiency good without unnecessary delay.

14. That the scholarships continue for two years and that holders be advised that two years' time will not suffice to complete University courses and be urged to do work which will satisfy entrance requirements and then take up regular work leading to a degree; and that in case the holder of the scholarship shall meet the entrance requirements within the two years the benefits of the scholarship be extended four years further.

15. That farmers' institutes and domestic science associations be requested to make no recommendations for agricultural or household science scholarships unless candidates, with the concurrence of their parents, express their purpose to enter the University *at the opening of a semester and remain to its close*.

16. That no person who has been a student in the University shall be eligible to one of these scholarships.

For further information regarding these scholarships, address the Secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, or the undersigned at Urbana.

Feb. 23, 1905. W. L. PILLSBURY, Secretary.

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[Aug. 28, 1905]

Purdue University

Preliminary Announcement
of
The Inauguration of a New Department of Instruction
in
Domestic Economy

BEGINNING with the opening of the next academic year in September, Purdue University will offer to young women opportunities similar to those now offered to young men, for technical and scientific training for their particular life pursuit. At that time a new department of instruction in Domestic Economy will be inaugurated, providing for the young women of Indiana comprehensive, systematic instruction in all phases of the art and science of household management.

The requirements for the successful direction of a modern home have not only become complex but have greatly changed along with the manner of living, social conditions, and the introduction of modern inventions. The apparatus of the modern household while intended to be labor-saving and comfort-producing is at the same time an exacting burden upon the housekeeper. To create and maintain a home with all that the term implies, requires not only culture and refinement, but business ability and scientific and technical training. Some of these important qualifications are the products of experience while others can be acquired by special study and training. Other things being equal, the ideal head and director of a home must not only possess high ideals but practical knowledge and training for meeting its perplexing problems.

It cannot be denied that the same need exists for thorough training for the management of the modern household, as for any other industrial occupation to which art and science are applied. It is also quite evident that the opportunities for such training are rare, and the number of women who profit by them, few indeed. A belief also exists that indifference to this important subject is not without a certain unfortunate influence upon the quality of home and family life.

For these and other reasons for which space cannot be taken here, the importance of training in Domestic Economy has come to be broadly recognized. Under this subject is included all that has to do with the making and management of a home in its highest sense; a knowledge of natural laws and their applications to the operations of the household; a technical knowledge of materials, and supplies; of food fuel, and clothing; of hygiene, sanitation, heating, ventilation, decoration, and furnishings. To these must be added education in the art of home making, or in the cultivation of the intellectual, artistic and social qualities which constitute the soul of home life. Domestic Economy as a department of instruction deals therefore with all that pertains to the art and science of conducting a household.

Such a department of study for women is now to be established at Purdue University under the direction of Miss Ivy Harner, a graduate of the school of domestic economy of the Kansas Agricultural College, a teacher and director of experience, and a traveler and student of this kind of education in Europe, whose personal and educational qualifications for this important work are vouched for by the authorities of the University. Associated with her in the work of instruction will be the regular University professors of literature, language, history, art, and science, aided by all of the resources of their respective departments.

The course of instruction in Domestic Economy will be of college grade, comparable in scope and thoroughness with the scientific and engineering schools of the University, requiring high school training for entrance, maintaining in its four years curriculum a careful balance between cultural and scientific subjects and those pertaining to the technique of the household; and leading to the collegiate degree of Bachelor of Science.

The work will be arranged on the basis of the best experience in schools of this kind with ample provision for teachers and laboratory equipment, The course will be scientific and thorough in character, consistent with the purpose of the University authorities to provide high class training and preparation for women for their most important occupation, and to encourage in every way the cultivation of high ideals as to the home and the application to its administration of the best edncational preparation.

Young women entering the freshman class of the University this fall will be eligible to this course in its entirety.

Correspondence may be addressed to the

PRESIDENT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

July 31, 1905. Lafayette, Indiana

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the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the head master of the candidate's school; and (3) the results of the awards (that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification) would be sent as soon as possible for consideration to the trustees or to some person or persons appointed to receive the same, and the person or persons so appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks in blocks of 20 marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified students.

No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.

Except in the cases of the four schools hereinbefore mentioned, the election to scholarships shall be by the trustees, after such (if any) consultation as they shall think fit with the minister having the control of education in such colony, province, State, or Territory.

A qualified student who has been elected as aforesaid shall, within six calendar months after his election, or as soon thereafter as he can be admitted into residence, or within such extended time as my trustees shall allow, commence residence as an undergraduate at some college in the University of Oxford.

The scholarships shall be payable to him from the time when he shall commence such residence.

I desire that the scholars holding the scholarships shall be distributed among the colleges of the University of Oxford, and not resort in undue numbers to one or more colleges only.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, my trustees may, in their uncontrolled discretion, suspend for such time as they shall think fit, or remove, any scholar from his scholarship.

ANNUAL SCHOLARS' DINNER.

In order that the scholars, past and present, may have opportunities of meeting and discussing their experiences and prospects, I desire that my trustees shall annually give a dinner to the past and present scholars able and willing to attend, at which I hope my trustees, or some of them, will be able to be present, and to which they will, I hope, from time to time invite as guests persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in this my will.

Information regarding the Examinations for the Rhodes Scholarships for 1905.

MEMORANDUM.

[Reprint from Oxford Circular of November, 1904.]

The Rhodes Scholarships in the United States.

1905.

The trustees of the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes have prepared the following memorandum for the information of college authorities and intending candidates for scholarships in the United States:

The next qualifying examinations for scholars in the United States under the Rhodes bequest will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17 and 18, 1905, the selection of scholars is to be completed before the end of March, and the elected scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October, 1905.

The examination will be held in each State and Territory to which scholarships are assigned, at centers to be fixed by the local committee of selection. This committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simply qualifying, and is merely intended to give assurance that every elected scholar is able to pass the first examination which the university demands of all candidates for the B. A. degree.

The Rhodes scholars will be selected from candidates who have successfully passed this examination. One scholar will be chosen for each State and Territory to which scholarships are assigned.

Candidates must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be not younger than 19 nor older than 25 years of age on October 1 of the year in which they are elected.

It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their sophomore or second-year work at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States.

An exception to this rule is made in the case of the State of Massachusetts, where, at the request of the committee of selection, authority is given to appoint from the secondary schools.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. They may pass the qualifying examination at any center, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the committee in the State or Territory they select.

No candidate may compete in more than one State or Territory.

To meet the requirements of the responsions examination,* candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

1. Arithmetic—the whole.

2. *Either*, the elements of algebra—addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, greatest common measure, least common multiple, fractions, extraction of square root, simple equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations—*or* the elements of geometry. Elementary questions, including propositions enunciated by Euclid, and easy deductions therefrom, will be set on the subject-matter contained in the following portions of Euclid's Elements, viz:

Book I. The whole, excluding propositions 7, 16, 17, 21.
Book II. The whole, excluding proposition 8.
Book III. The whole, excluding propositions 2, 4–10, 13, 23, 24, 26–29.
Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning.
So far as possible, candidates should aim at making the proof of any proposition complete in itself.
In the case of propositions 1–7, 9, 10, of Book II, algebraical proofs will be allowed.

3. Greek and Latin grammar.

4. Translation from English into Latin.

5. One Greek and one Latin book.
Any of the following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted as a "book":
Demosthenes: De Corona.
Euripides (any two of the following plays): Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchæ.
Homer: (1) Iliad, 1–5 or 2–6; *or* (2) Odyssey, 1–8 or 2–6.
Plato: Apology and Crito.
Sophocles: Antigone and Ajax.
Xenophon: Anabasis, 1–4 or 2–5.
Cæsar: De Bello Gallico, 1–4.
Cicero: (1) Philippics 1, 2; *or* (2) In Catilinam 1–3, and In Verrem Actio I; *or* (3) pro Murena and pro Lege Manilia; *or* (4) de Senectute and de Amicitia.
Horace: (1) Odes 1–4; *or* (2) Satires: *or* (3) Epistles.
Livy: Books 5 and 6.
Virgil: (1) the Bucolics, with books 1–3 of the Æneid; *or* (2) the Georgics; *or* (3) the Æneid, books 1–5 or 2–6.
The texts used in setting the examination papers will be those of the series of Oxford classical texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

*[The University of Oxford holds no entrance examinations, but all candidates for the B. A. degree are required soon after matriculation to pass an examination, called responsions, in certain "stated subjects" which are substantially the same as the subjects of the present examination. It is now possible to pass responsions before coming into residence at Oxford, and the certificates of certain examiners appointed by the university are accepted in place of the matriculation examination. Under this provision examinations like the present qualifying examinations for the Rhodes scholarships may be held elsewhere than in England, the examination papers being returned to the Oxford examiners with proper precautions.]

At the request of the trustees, the University of Oxford has named for next year a board of examiners to prepare examination papers covering this range of study, and to report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the chairman of the committee of selection. Within these parcels will be inclosed sealed envelopes containing the examination papers. These envelopes shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of examination. Printed time-tables will be supplied. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text-books will be required by candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to candidates at the place of examination.

The replies made by candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination, and forwarded at the close of each day's work in sealed parcels to Dr. G. R. Parkin, care of Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington.

The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of responsions the certificates of its examiners that students have passed this examination, so that all scholars elected will be excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford. As a certificate of exemption from responsions holds good permanently, persons who have passed in previous years, if otherwise eligible, need not take the examination a second time in order to become qualified as candidates.

As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the chairman of the committee of selection in each State will be furnished with a list of the candidates who have passed and are, therefore, eligible for election.

The committee of selection will then proceed to choose the scholar for the year.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a scholarship, regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments, (2) his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship, and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (2) and (3) should be decided in any school or college by the votes of fellow students, and (4) by the head of the school or college.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions, the trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the committee of selection.

To aid in making a choice each qualified candidate should be required to furnish to the chairman of the committee of selection—

a. A certificate of age.

b. A full statement of his educational career at school and college, his record in athletics, and such testimonials from his masters at school and his professors at college, in reference to the qualities indicated by Mr. Rhodes, as will assist the judgment of the committee of selection.

c. In cases where more than one candidate from a single college or university has qualified, the college or university should be required to select (in accordance with the views of Mr. Rhodes) its chosen representative to go before the committee of selection for final choice, and a certificate that he has been so chosen shall be sent to the chairman of the committee of selection.

Each candidate should personally present himself to the committee of selection before a final decision is made, unless specially excused by the committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons should be sent to the trustees.

If a careful comparison of these records and personal interviews with the candidates do not furnish sufficient grounds for making a decision, the committee of selection is free to apply to the candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

The chairman of the committee of selection should at once notify to the trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, The Rhodes Trust, Oxford, the name of the elected scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials, and testimonials relating to the scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting college authorities in regard to the admission of scholars.

The chairmen of the committee of selection are furnished with a memorandum prepared by the representative of the trustees at Oxford in regard to the steps necessary to be taken by an elected scholar to have his name enrolled at one of the colleges of the university. It is particularly requested that this memorandum should be furnished to the elected scholar along with the notification of his election.

The scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments—the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his college that the work and conduct of a student have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the scholarship lapses. A scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding scholars.

THE RHODES TRUST, 171 TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE, E. C.,
London, November, 1904.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF MR. CECIL RHODES.

EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS OF CECIL RHODES'S WILL.

AN IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.

[*From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1901.*]

[The testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. Rhodes contained in his will, dated July 1, 1899, and certain codicils, one of which was signed on January 18 last, the day he left England, have been published. Mr. Rhodes has appointed as his executors and trustees the Earl of Roseberry, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Mr. Alfred Beit, Dr. L. S. Jameson, Mr. L. L. Michell, and Mr. B. F. Hawksley.

The following paragraphs in the will are those relating the Oxford scholarships.]

EDUCATION OF YOUNG COLONISTS.

Whereas I consider the education of young colonists at one of the universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views, for their instruction in life and manners, and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; and whereas, in the case of young colonists studying at a university in the United Kingdom, I attach very great importance to the university having a residential system such as is in force at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for without it those students are, at the most critical period of their lives, left without any supervision; and whereas there are at the present time 50 or more students from South Africa studying at the University of Edinburgh, many of whom are attracted there by its excellent medical school, and I should like to establish some of the scholarships hereinafter mentioned in that university, but owing to its not having such a residential system as aforesaid, I feel obliged to refrain from doing so; and whereas my own university, the University of Oxford, has such a system, I suggest that it should try to extend its scope so as, if possible, to make its medical school at least as good as that at the University of Edinburgh; and whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America, who will benefit from the American scholarships to be established, for the reason above given, at the University of Oxford under this my will, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth: Now, therefore, I direct my trustees as soon as may be after my death, and either simultaneously or gradually as they shall find convenient, and, if gradually, then in such order as they shall think fit, to establish for male students the scholarships hereinafter directed to be established, each of which shall be of the yearly value of £300, and be tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years.

COLONIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

I direct my trustees to establish certain scholarships, and these scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the colonial scholarships." The appropriation of the colonial scholarships and the numbers to be annually filled up shall be in accordance with the following table:

Total number appropriated.	To be tenable by students of or from—	Number of scholarships to be filled up in each year.
9	Rhodesia	3 and no more.
3	The South African College School, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope	1 and no more.
3	The Stellenbosch College School, in the same colony	1 and no more.
3	The Diocesan College School of Rondebosch, in the same colony	1 and no more.
3	St. Andrew's College School, Grahamstown	1 and no more.
3	The colony of Natal, in the same colony	1 and no more.
3	The colony of New South Wales	1 and no more.
3	The colony of Victoria	1 and no more.
3	The colony of South Australia	1 and no more.
3	The colony of Queensland	1 and no more.
3	The colony of Western Australia	1 and no more.
3	The colony of Tasmania	1 and no more.
3	The colony of New Zealand	1 and no more.
3	The Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada	1 and no more.
3	The Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada	1 and no more.
3	The colony or island of Newfoundland and its dependencies	1 and no more.
3	The colony or islands of the Bermudas	1 and no more.
3	The colony or island of Jamaica	1 and no more.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

I further direct my trustees to establish additional scholarships sufficient in number for the appropriation in the next following clause hereof directed, and those scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the American scholarships."

I appropriate two of the American scholarships to each of the present States and Territories of the United States of North America, provided that if any of the said Territories shall in my lifetime be admitted as a State the scholarships appropriated to such Territory shall be appropriated to such State, and that my trustees may in their uncontrolled discretion withhold for such time as they shall think fit the appropriation of scholarships to any Territory.

I direct that of the two scholarships appropriated to a State or Territory not more than one shall be filled up in any year, so that at no time shall more than two scholarships be held for the same State or Territory.

CONDITIONS.

My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms, I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his fondness of and success in many outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship; and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim. As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the scholarships, I record that (1) my ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportion of three-tenths for the first, two-tenths for the second, three-tenths for the third, and two-tenths for the fourth qualification, so that, according to my ideas, if the maximum number of marks for any scholarship were 200 they would be apportioned as follows: Sixty to each of the first and third qualifications and 40 to each of the second and fourth qualifications; (2) the marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently as follows (that is to say): The marks for the first qualification by examination, for the second and third qualifications, respectively, by ballot by the fellow-students of

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final choice, and a Certificate that he has been so chosen shall be sent to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection.

Each Candidate should personally present himself to the Committee of Selection before a final decision is made, unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons should be sent to the Trustees.

If a careful comparison of these records and personal interviews with the Candidates do not furnish sufficient grounds for making a decision, the Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, The Rhodes Trust, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars.

The Chairmen of the Committee of Selection are furnished with a memorandum prepared by the representative of the Trustees at Oxford in regard to the steps necessary to be taken by an elected Scholar to have his name enrolled at one of the Colleges of the University. It is particularly requested that this memorandum should be furnished to the elected Scholar along with the notification of his election.

The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments; the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Student have been satisfactory. Without such a Certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a Student to secure this College Certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding Scholars.

THE RHODES TRUST,
171, TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
TEMPLE AVENUE, E.C.,
LONDON.

November, 1904.

MEMORANDUM.

The Rhodes Scholarships in the United States.

1905.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes have prepared the following Memorandum for the information of College authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships in the United States:—

The next Qualifying Examinations for Scholars in the United States under the Rhodes Bequest will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17th and 18th, 1905, the selection of Scholars is to be completed before the end of March, and the elected Scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October, 1905.

The examination will be held in each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned, at centres to be fixed by the local Committee of Selection. This Committee will appoint a suitable person to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simply qualifying, and is merely intended to give assurance that every elected Scholar is able to pass the first examination which the University demands of all Candidates for the B.A. degree.

The Rhodes Scholars will be selected from Candidates who have successfully passed this examination. One Scholar will be chosen for each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned.

Candidates must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be not younger than nineteen nor older than twenty-five years of age on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

It has been decided that all Scholars shall have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognised degree-granting University or College of the United States.

An exception to this rule is made in the case of the State of Massachusetts, where, at the request of the Committee of Selection, authority is given to appoint from the Secondary Schools.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home or residence. They may pass the Qualifying Examination at any centre, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the Committee in the State or Territory they select.

No Candidate may compete in more than one State or Territory.

To meet the requirements of the Responsions Examination, Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Arithmetic—the whole.
2. *Either*, The Elements of Algebra,

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations ;

Or, The Elements of Geometry.

Elementary questions, including propositions enunciated by Euclid, and easy deductions therefrom, will be set on the subject-matter contained in the following portions of Euclid's Elements, viz. :—

Book I. The whole, excluding propositions 7, 16, 17, 21.

Book II. The whole, excluding proposition 8.

Book III. The whole, excluding propositions 2, 4—10, 13, 23, 24, 26—29.

Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning.

So far as possible, Candidates should aim at making the proof of any proposition complete in itself.

In the case of propositions 1—7, 9, 10, of Book II., algebraical proofs will be allowed.

3. Greek and Latin Grammar.
4. Translation from English into Latin.
5. One Greek and one Latin book.

Any of the following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted as a "book" :—

Demosthenes : De Corona.

Euripides (any two of the following Plays) : Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchæ.

Homer : (1) Iliad, 1-5 or 2-6 ; *or* (2) Odyssey, 1-5 or 2-6.

Plato : Apology and Crito.

Sophocles : Antigone and Ajax.

Xenophon : Anabasis, 1-4 or 2-5.

Cæsar : De Bello Gallico, 1-4.

Cicero : (1) Philippics 1, 2 ; *or* (2) In Catilinam 1-3, and In Verrem Actio I. ; *or* (3) pro Murena and pro Lege Manilia ; *or* (4) de Senectute and de Amicitia.

Horace : (1) Odes 1-4 ; *or* (2) Satires ; *or* (3) Epistles.

Livy : Books 5 and 6.

Virgil : (1) the Bucolics, with Books 1-3 of the Æneid ; *or* (2) the Georgics ; *or* (3) the Æneid, Books 1-5 or 2-6.

The Texts used in setting the Examination Papers will be those of the series of Oxford Classical Texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford has named for next year a Board of examiners to prepare examination papers covering this range of study, and to report upon the replies given. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection. Within these parcels will be enclosed sealed envelopes containing the examination papers. These envelopes shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of examination. Printed time-tables will be supplied. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by Candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to Candidates at the place of examination.

The replies made by Candidates shall be collected at the close of each examination, and forwarded at the close of each day's work in sealed parcels to Dr. G. R. Parkin, care of Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington.

The University of Oxford has agreed to accept in lieu of Responsions the Certificates of its examiners that Students have passed this examination, so that all Scholars elected will be excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford. As a Certificate of Exemption from Responsions holds good permanently, persons who have passed in previous years, if otherwise eligible, need not take the examination a second time in order to become qualified as Candidates.

As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the Chairman of the Committee of Selection in each State will be furnished with a list of the Candidates who have passed and are therefore eligible for election.

The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the Scholar for the year.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly out-door sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv.) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii.) and (iii.) should be decided in any school or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv.) by the Head of the school or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions, the Trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

To aid in making a choice each qualified candidate should be required to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection :—

a. A Certificate of age.

b. A full statement of his educational career at school and College ; his record in athletics and such testimonials from his masters at school and his professors at College, in reference to the qualities indicated by Mr. Rhodes, as will assist the judgment of the Committee of Selection.

c. In cases where more than one Candidate from a single College or University has qualified, the College or University should be required to select (in accordance with the views of Mr. Rhodes) its chosen representative to go before the Committee of Selection for

[1905]

IMPURE WHISKEY

The term PURE WHISKEY is properly understood by the public to mean a whiskey which is free from impurities.

The word "PURE" means wholesome or ordinarily pure, as used in Act 1874, requiring water companies to furnish pure water.

Commonwealth v. Towanda Water Works, 15 Atl. 440.

IMPURE WHISKEY is a whiskey containing a large amount of impurities.

"There are volatile principles naturally existing in the grains which accompany the liquor in all its changes and give their characteristic flavor to the resulting spirit. These can scarcely be considered as impurities; but there are others produced during the process of fermentation which seriously serve to CONTAMINATE the product. Among these is FUSEL OIL . . . from which it is very desirable that the spirit should be freed as soon as possible."— *United States Dispensatory.*

"The term 'FUSEL OIL' means a collection of these higher alcohols which are produced in the fermentation of the mash. These alcohols, however, pass over with the water in the still. Some of them have higher boiling points, but they are carried over mechanically, so that they all appear in greater or less quantities in the product. Now, in order that this product be good for consumption, it is NECESSARY THAT THIS FUSEL OIL BE REMOVED."—*Statement of Dr. H. W. Wiley before the Pure Food Congress.*

"When whiskey is BOTTLED IN BOND there is no guarantee in the Government's stamp that it is wholesome. It may be, as Mr. Hough says, a very unwholesome article. THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE PURITY."— *Statement of Dr. H. W. Wiley before Senate Committee on Manufactures.*

Bottled in Bond Whiskeys Most Impure

As shown by recent prosecutions under Pure Food Laws of Minnesota.

"'BOTTLED IN BOND' is the alluring and reassuring labels on bottles of whiskey which are being sold to retail dealers in the Twin Cities, and by them dispensed to patrons. Analysis by the chemists employed by the Dairy and Food Department of the State shows that in many instances the whiskey contains ENOUGH FUSEL OIL TO KILL A GUINEA PIG."— *St. Paul Despatch, Thursday, January 5, 1905.*

"In two or three samples of BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKEY I did find in the neighborhood of 0.50 per cent. of fusel oil. These results were a great surprise to me, and on repeating the analyses I was unable to lessen the results materially."— *Statement of Julius Hortvet, Chemist of Dairy and Food Department of Minnesota.*

"It is quite natural that any distiller, finding himself with a lot of poor goods on hand, should seek some way to get rid of what he cannot sell to his regular wholesale customers, so he BOTTLES IT IN BOND and depends on the little green stamp to help him work it off on an unsuspecting public."— *DeBar's Circular.*

Rectification Alone Produces Pure Whiskey

"Pouring the wines into the vat was the first act toward rectification, which was followed by the rectifying process, THEREBY changing the wines into whiskey."—*U. S. vs. 8 Bbls., 6 Int. Rev. Rec., 124. U. S. Court decision.*

[1905]

National Geographic Society

Hubbard Memorial Hall, 16th and M Streets

Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the Board of Managers I have much pleasure in sending you your Certificate of Membership in the National Geographic Society. I also enclose a copy of the By-Laws of the Society. As the strength and usefulness of the Society depend in large measure upon its membership, the Board of Managers will always be glad to receive from you nominations of persons whom you judge would make desirable members.

If your communications are not correctly addressed or if you do not receive the Magazine of the Society regularly, you will confer a favor by notifying the Society promptly.

O. P. AUSTIN, Secretary

No. 122.

EXAMINER OF SURVEYS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 6–7, 1907.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 6–7, 1907' at the places mentioned in the list printed hereon, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill at least three vacancies next spring in the position of examiner of surveys in the General Land Office Service, and similar vacancies as they may occur in that service.

The Department states that the entrance salary is $4 per diem and traveling expenses, with $3 per diem in lieu of subsistence. Promotions are made after satisfactory service to $5 and $6 per diem, with the above allowances, and salaries are paid for Sundays and holidays. In the southern States employment is usually continuous, but in the northern States persons are frequently dropped during the winter months.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

Subjects.	*Weights.*
1. Mathematics (algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and use of logarithmic tables)	10
2. Theory and practice of land and geodetic surveying	25
3. Public land surveying	30
4. Care and use of instruments	15
5. Training and experience	20
Total	100

Two days of six hours each will be allowed for this examination.

Age limit, 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

This announcement contains all information which is communicated to applicants regarding the scope of the examination, the vacancy or vacancies to be filled, and the qualifications required.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any place mentioned in the list printed hereon, for application Form 1312. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued December 31, 1906.

47-M-64

Form No. 1237.
Aug., 1906.

United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

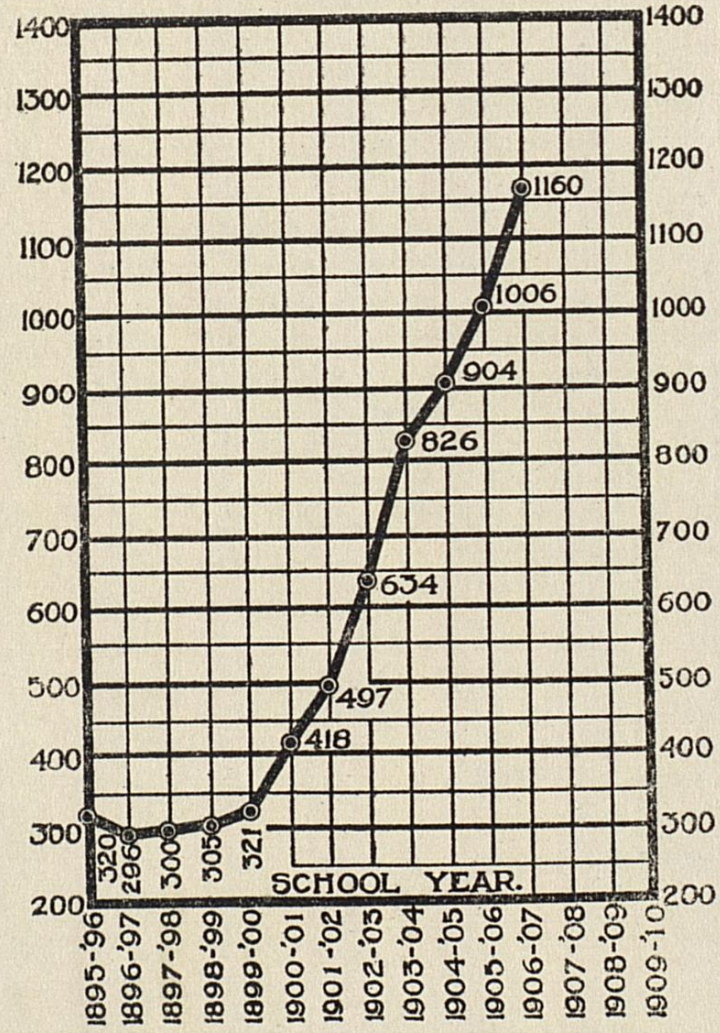
The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. **No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place.** Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA	Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery.
ARIZONA	Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.
ARKANSAS	Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.
CALIFORNIA	Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. Sacramento. San Francisco. San Jose. San Luis Obispo.
COLORADO	Denver. Durango. Fort Collins. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.
CONNECTICUT	Hartford. C. H. Middletown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Washington.
FLORIDA	Jacksonville. *Key West. Miami. Pensacola. *Tampa.
GEORGIA	*Athens. Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.
HAWAII	*Honolulu. C. H.
IDAHO	Boise. Moscow.
ILLINOIS	Cairo. Champaign. Chicago. Peoria. Quincy. Springfield.
INDIANA	Bloomington. Evansville. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.
INDIAN TERRITORY	Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.
IOWA	*Ames. Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City.
KANSAS	Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.
KENTUCKY	Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.
LOUISIANA	Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.
MAINE	Bangor. Bath. Calais. C. H. Houlton. Lewiston. Portland.
MARYLAND	Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston. Fall River. Fitchburg. Lawrence. Pittsfield. Springfield. Worcester.
MICHIGAN	Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.
MINNESOTA	Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI	Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg.
MISSOURI	Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirksville. Springfield. St. Joseph. St. Louis.
MONTANA	*Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.
NEBRASKA	Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha.
NEVADA	*Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	*Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.
NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque. Las Vegas.
NEW YORK	Albany. †Brooklyn. Buffalo. Ithaca. Ogdensburg. Plattsburg. C. H. Rochester. Syracuse. Utica.
NORTH CAROLINA	Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington.
NORTH DAKOTA	Bismarck. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Minot. *Pembina. C. H.
OHIO	Cincinnati. Cleveland. C. H. Columbus. *Ironton. Toledo. Zanesville.
OKLAHOMA	Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
OREGON	Astoria. C. H. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA	*Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
PORTO RICO	*San Juan.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
TENNESSEE	Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville Memphis. Nashville.
TEXAS	Austin. Dallas. El Paso. C. H. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
UTAH	*Logan. Salt Lake City.
VERMONT	Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
VIRGINIA	*Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
WASHINGTON	Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H. Seattle. •Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
WEST VIRGINIA	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN	Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marinette. Milwaukee. Wausau.
WYOMING	Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.

*Boards of Pension Examining Surgeons are located at all places mentioned in this list, *except* those marked thus: *.
†For information, application blanks, etc., apply at rooms of Civil Service Board, Custom-House, New York City.

0-4

[May 17, 1907]



ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS
IN THE
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Univ. of Illinois

47-M-64

18. METAL SHOPS.

Among the machine tools may be specially mentioned a Brown and Sharpe automatic gear cutter and a Cleveland automatic screw machine.

19. FORGE SHOP.

20, ELECTRIC TEST CAR.

This car was built especially for experimental work. It is equipped with four 50 H. P. direct current motors and the Westinghouse multiple control. In it are autographically recorded, current, voltage, speed, acceleration, time, and track curvature. It contains also special apparatus for experiments now in progress on establishing telephonic communication over the power circuit.

21. FOUNDRY.

Cupola of 2 tons capacity.

5 ton traveling crane.

22. WOOD SHOP.

This shop contains machine, lathe, bench, and lecture rooms. The drying kilns and storage rooms are in the basement.

institution which he has created, the trials through which he has passed in its creation, his unparalleled loyalty and devotion to the institution, the contribution which he has made to the cause of learning, and to the intellectual and material development of the State, while we particularly cannot afford to ignore the personal influence which he has brought to bear upon our own lives. By us, as alumni, the Commonwealth and the Board of Trustees, he deserves to be dealt with now, in memory of all these things.

For these reasons we are impelled to abandon our ideals of true Kentucky manhood and surrender our self-respect, if we fail to enter a respectful but vigorous protest against your recent action in passing a resolution rescinding your approval of the report above set forth. For us to remain passive in the face of an action the inevitable tendency of which is to humiliate and discredit the venerable President, is for us to show ourselves utterly unworthy of the sacrifice which he has made in our behalf.

We urge you, therefore, with all the vigor of our being, fully and completely to reinstate the original Conditions of his Retirement. If it be said that your first act was unlawful, we reply that we are advised to the contrary. In any event, and at the most, this is a matter about which there can only be a difference of opinion. The fact that the Board of Trustees, composed of such lawyers as Barker, Stoll, and others, took the action in the first instance, is a sufficient demonstration of this proposition. If there be a basis for an ultimate decision of the court adverse to your first action, we beseech you to let that question be raised, if it shall ever be raised, by some one who is not now, and never has been, in any way connected with the State College or State University. No one who has been thus connected can now precipitate the question without exhibiting the grossest and basest sort of ingratitude. When some person, whose life has not been touched or influenced by this magnificent man, raises the question, and procures an adjudication adverse to your action, it will be time enough for you to proceed upon the theory that your first action was unauthorized.

In the name of the greatest educator whom the Commonwealth of Kentucky has ever known; in the name of that Commonwealth; in the name of the State University of Kentucky; in the name of its alumni; and in the name of common justice and ordinary decency, we again urge a reinstatement of each and all of the conditions adopted by you as an incident to the retirement of President Patterson from the office which for more than forty years he most faithfully, most efficiently and most honorably filled.

———

At the conclusion of the reading of the petitions and the argument in their support which followed, it was evident that a deep impression had been made upon the Board. Inasmuch as the Board was not then prepared to take action upon the petitions, the committee of two, viz., Hywell Davies and Tibbis Carpenter, was appointed and instructed to report upon the subject-matter of the petitions to an adjourned meeting, and to advise what action should be taken thereon.

From Trustees Papers
7-1-60

TRUSTEES ASKED TO RESTORE PRIVILEGES TO DR. PATTERSON

State University Alumni Start Movement in New York and Denver and Present Petitions to the Board at Its Meeting Here Requesting that the Conditions of His Retirement Be Reinstated

PAPERS CALL ATTENTION TO CONDITIONS OF THE AGED PRESIDENT'S RETIREMENT

[Reprinted from the Lexington Leader, June 5, 1913]

Following the presentation of two petitions addressed to the Board of Trustees by the Alumni of the State University of Kentucky, June 4, requesting that Dr. James K. Patterson, for more than forty years President of the University, be reinstated in all the conditions of retirement mutually agreed upon when he offered his resignation to the Board, December 1909, a committee consisting of Rev. Walter L. Brock, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, of Lexington; Hon. Robert W. Nelson, of Newport, Ky.; Hon. Rufus L. Weaver, of New York City, and Hon. B. B. Golden, of Barbourville, Ky., appeared before the Board on behalf of the Alumni in order to argue the petitions and to urge upon the Board that they concede the request of the petitioners.

The two petitions contain practically the same conditions, and together carry the names of 242 prominent graduates of State University, from all parts of the country. One was prepared and circulated by Mr. J. F. Sandefur, of New York, and the other by Mr. Charles R. Brock, of Denver, Colorado.

The petitions are as follows:

THE SANDEFER PETITION.

To the Board of Trustees of the
State University of Kentucky.

The undersigned, alumni of the State University of Kentucky, respectfully show as follows:

I. That President Patterson made the University what it was at the time of his retirement.

2. That the conditions of his retirement afforded only scant recognition of the value of the services he had rendered.

3. That, in our opinion, the services to be rendered by him pursuant to the terms of these conditions would be of very great value to the University.

4. That, in our opinion, the Board of Trustees, under the general powers given them by statute, had the power to make such a contract as that set forth in the conditions of retirement, and cause has not been shown why said contract, having been made, should be rescinded.

5. That he retired upon the strength of the agreement unanimously agreed to by you.

6. That, according to our information, you have not only annulled the agreement proposed by yourselves, but have refused to pay his salary for the past collegiate year, a salary already earned and due.

7. That the University, having made the agreement, is in no position to withdraw from it, and you should not make our alma mater both an ingrate and the breaker of a contract; that any objection to that contract should come from some other source and not from the University, which would thus appear to have inveigled him into an agreement which it did not intend to fulfill.

WHEREFORE, we respectfully request that you rescind your resolution of annulment and take appropriate action to keep alive the conditions of President Patterson's retirment.

THE BROCK PETITION.

To the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

GENTLEMEN—At your meeting held on December 9, 1909, the report of a committee recommending the terms of the retirement of President Patterson from the office of President of the University, was approved without any dissenting vote. Under the terms so reported and approved, it was agreed on behalf of the University as follows:

1. To pay President Patterson for and during the remainder of his natural life, sixty per cent of the present salary which he now receives, which sixty per cent amounts to $3,000 per year, and that this sum be payable in equal monthly installments.

2. That President Patterson be designated as President Emeritus of the University, and shall continue a member of its faculty.

3. That he be permitted and allowed to sit with the Board of Trustees in its annual and semi-annual sessions; that he be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Board, but without vote.

4. That he be recognized as adviser and auxiliary to the Vice-President of the University, until a new President is selected.

5. That he be given the privilege of representing the University at meetings of the National associations, Kentucky teachers' associations, district associations, county associations, and high schools of the Commonwealth, and that, when he does so represent the University, all of his expenses be paid, but this privilege of representing the University shall not be exclusive, and he shall not take precedence in such representations over the new President, when he is elected, should he be present at such associations.

6. That the University rent to President Patterson the house and premises which he now occupies, for and during the remainder of his life, for an annual rental of $240 per year.

In approving this report, you performed a beautiful, generous and gracious act. This is true, because all that you did was in every respect abundantly deserved. You acted wisely and well in thus endeavoring to give expression of gratitude to the man who, through a period of more than forty years of assiduous toil and devotion to duty, had created the splendid institution, the management of which he was about to surrender to other hands. In thus honoring him, you honored your State and the State University. No honor bestowed upon him can operate otherwise than to the glory of the University. To honor him is to honor the University. The two—the creator and the created, President Patterson and the State University—are irrevocably joined together. It is impossible for any person who has been a student at the institution within the past forty years to think of the one without at the same time contemplating the other. So long as the State of Kentucky exists and the University stands, the name of President Patterson will be preserved, honored and respected. It cannot be otherwise. If your action above set forth had been taken for no other purpose than as an exhibition of gratitude for unparalleled past services, it would have merited the approval of every citizen of the Commonwealth, as it would have been received with applause by every self-respecting alumnus of the institution.

It will be observed, however, that the burdens imposed by the report and subsequently accepted by President Patterson, in and of themselves afford adequate consideration for the benefit bestowed. In providing a plan by which the retiring President should retain a vital connection with the University during the remainder of his life, you rendered to the institution the most valuable and distinguished service in your power. The mere presence of this venerable man will afford an inspiration to the young manhood of Kentucky of far greater value than any influence which you can otherwise procure at any price. His occasional sage advice to students when assembled in the college chapel, and his counsel to the faculty and the trustees, will be of far greater value than the compensation which you provide. Indeed, to have him appear as the representative of the institution at the educational meetings mentioned in your report, will give a dignity to the University and an advertisement, both of incalculable value.

It results, therefore, that your action was wholly justified, from whatever aspect it may be considered.

As members of the alumni, we would, if we could, express to you and the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the feeling of affection and gratitude which we entertain for President Patterson. In such an effort, however, language fails. In comparison with that feeling, our best selected words are vain and empty. We cannot forget, and you and the citizens of the Commonwealth cannot afford to forget, his present old age, his profound learning, his unimpeachable character, the splendid

A FAIRLY EARNED REWARD.

[Louisville Evening Times, June 6, 1913]

The forty years' service of James K. Patterson made possible in Kentucky an institution of higher learning which, in time, will stand on equal terms with the great Universities that in other States have assumed and maintained leadership in every forward movement, whether educational, political, agricultural, material or economic. The sum of $3,000 a year is not an overgenerous recognition of the sound scholarship, unceasing labor, abiding faith and far-seeing effort which marked Dr. Patterson's long tenure of office. The obligation of the contract entered into with him is not lightly to be disregarded.

The Times holds no brief for the old Scotchman who has served the State so faithfully and well. But, as a Kentucky newspaper, it is rightly concerned that Kentucky shall not be made to seem unmindful of or ungrateful for loyal and useful service. The petitions presented by the University's alumni for a restoration of the annuity promised Dr. Patterson at the time of his retirement, are entitled to full consideration, and, it would seem, to favorable action.

A SUITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

[Courier-Journal, June 4, 1913]

The Board of Trustees of the State University at Lexington has been asked to consider a petition that James K. Patterson, formerly president of the institution, be allowed an annual salary for life.

This recognition of a former president who is advanced in years would be wholly suitable. Former President Patterson is an excellent citizen who did first-rate work in the service of the State University and who is entitled to the honor and the emolument proposed. The salary would not be a burdensome one for the University to pay during the years that remain to its former head.

Educators are, when their necessary qualifications are considered, notoriously ill paid. In their declining years they should not be deserted by the institutions to which their labors gave an added usefulness. And Dr. Patterson is a man especially deserving because of his character as well as his public service.

KENTUCKY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Commissioners of Common Schools and the Teachers of Kentucky

By an Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved April 23d, 1880, a Normal School was established as one of the Departments of the State College, at Lexington. This College now comprises a Scientific Course of Study, a Classical Course, a Normal School Course, and a Commercial or Business Course. Both males and females are admitted to the Normal School Course of Instruction. All who matriculate in this department have the privilege of attending classes in any other department of the College, without payment of extra fees. Each County has the privilege of sending four, male or female, tuition free. Matriculation fee $5.00. Board in private families from $3.00 to $4.00 per week.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Composition.
Geography—Descriptive and Political.
Chemistry—Elementary; Drawing; Experimental Physics.
Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra.
Latin, Grammar and Reader.
Outlines of History.
French and German.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric and Composition.
Physical Geography, Botany, Drawing.
Higher Arithmetic, Higher Algebra.
History of the United States, Political Economy.
Latin—Caesar, Cicero.
French and German.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

Elements of Criticism, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Anatonny, Physiology and Hygiene, Drawing.
Geometry and Trigonometry, Surveying.
Latin—Cicero, Virgil
French and German.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

The foregoing course of study will be found equal to that of any Normal School in the country. Each year is complete in itself. The Theory and Practice of Teaching goes hand in hand with instruction in the subjects taught. The pupil who graduates in the Normal Department, will not only know the subjects taught, but how to teach them to others. We do not profess to make a teacher in ten weeks. It cannot be done. The pupil who takes our first year's course, and completes it, will be well qualified to teach a common school. The second year's course of instruction will enable him to take a school of a higher grade. The third year's course will fit him for the conduct of an Academy or High School, and place him on such vantage ground, that he can continue the successful prosecution of his studies on the lines laid down.

A certificate will be given to those who do not complete the course, but who attend at least one year, certifying the extent and character of their attainments.

SEC. 7 of the Act, amending the Act of incorporation of the State College, approved April 23d, 1880, contains the following:

"Those students who attain to the requisite proficiency as teachers, in the opinion of the Academic Board, shall be furnished by the College with a certificate to that effect, setting forth in each case the various branches in which the student is qualified, and such certificate shall be evidence of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the State, in the various branches named, without further examination."

L. P. BLACKBURN,
Chairman of Board of Trustees of State College.

W. B. KINKEAD,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

JAMES K. PATTERSON,
President of the College.

MAURICE KIRBY,
President Normal School Department.

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE AMONG THE TEACHERS.

Lexington, Ky., ...*188*.....

KENTUCKY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Commissioners of Common Schools and the Teachers of Kentucky

By an Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved April 23d, 1880, a Normal School was established as one of the Departments of the State College, at Lexington. This College now comprises a Scientific Course of Study, a Classical Course, a Normal School Course, and a Commercial or Business Course. Both males and females are admitted to the Normal School Course of Instruction. All who matriculate in this department have the privilege of attending classes in any other department of the College, without payment of extra fees. Each County has the privilege of sending four, male or female, tuition free. Matriculation fee $5.00. Board in private families from $3.00 to $4.00 per week.

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Latin, Grammar and Reader.
Outlines of History.
French and German.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

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Rhetoric and Composition.
Physical Geography, Botany, Drawing.
Higher Arithmetic, Higher Algebra.
History of the United States, Political Economy.
Latin—Caesar, Cicero.
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Theory and Practice of Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

Elements of Criticism, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Drawing.
Geometry and Trigonometry, Surveying.
Latin—Cicero, Virgil
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A certificate will be given to those who do not complete the course, but who attend at least one year, certifying the extent and character of their attainments.

SEC. 7 of the Act, amending the Act of incorporation of the State College, approved April 23d, 1880, contains the following:

"Those students who attain to the requisite proficiency as teachers, in the opinion of the Academic Board, shall be furnished by the College with a certificate to that effect, setting forth in each case the various branches in which the student is qualified, and such certificate shall be evidence of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the State, in the various branches named, without further examination."

L. P. BLACKBURN,
Chairman of Board of Trustees of State College.

W. B. KINKEAD,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

JAMES K. PATTERSON,
President of the College.

MAURICE KIRBY,
President Normal School Department.

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE AMONG THE TEACHERS.

Lexington, Ky., ...*188*.....

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3. It should be an original work, and not a compilation.
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8. It should be unbiassed in every department; on controverted subjects impartial; not tainted with sectarian or philosophic bigotry.
9. It should be free from verbiage, all useless lumber being rigidly excluded.
10. While full and accurate in its treatment of foreign affairs, it should be especially rich in knowledge relating to our own country.
11. Its illustrations should illustrate, and not be mere pictures.
12. It should be a table-book more than a shelf-book—one the editor may have at his elbow, the merchant at his desk, the physician on his table, the mechanic or farmer at his fireside.
13. It should be cheap.

[OVER.]

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THE PARISH OF

STRATHBLANE

AND ITS INHABITANTS FROM EARLY TIMES:

A Chapter of Lennox History.

BY

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH,

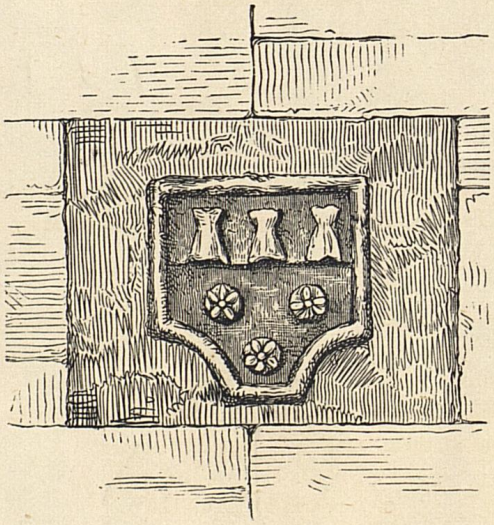
F.S.A.Scot.

GLASGOW:

JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS,

Publishers to the University.

1886.



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II.—Craigallian.
III.—Craigend Castle.
IV.—Carbeth Guthrie.
V.—Leddriegreen.
VI.—A View in the Kirklands.
VII.—Ballagan.
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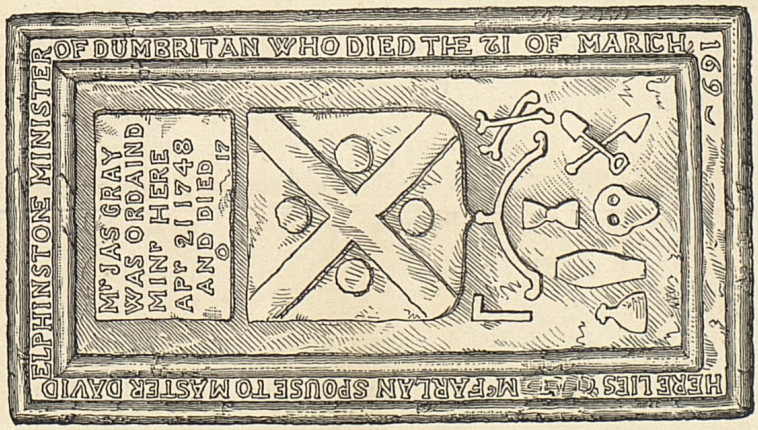
XI.—Strathblane Church.
XII.—Strathblane Manse.
XIII.—Mugdock Castle—New and Old.
XIV.—The last of the Old Clachan of Carbeth, and

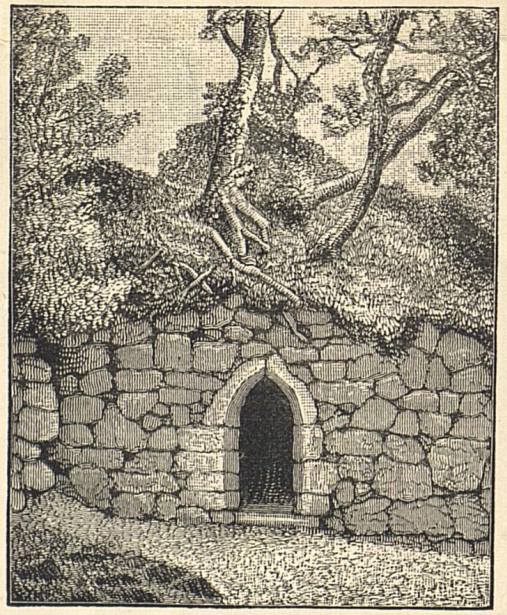
Nearly 30 Woodcuts by Mr. J. M. Corner of Edinburgh of Mural Tablets, Architectural objects, Coats of Arms, Charter Seals, Old Tomb Stones, &c.

Maps of Old and New Strathblane.



The lands in Strathblane were but a small part of the Barony of Mugdock. It comprehended a large district of country, stretching southward, and including Boclair, Summerston, and Millichen and other lands in Kilpatrick; eastward, including Balmore in Baldernock and lands in Campsie; westward to the Dumbarton Muir, and northward, including Killearn.

Its Manor Place was the ancient Castle of Mugdock—the Dineiddwg of Cymric times. This old stronghold stands in a very commanding position on the high land in the south-western part of the Parish. The broad waters of Mugdock Loch, which are now spread out to the east of it only, in days of old completely surrounded and enclosed the Castle, with its offices, Chapel,[1] garden, and four or five acres of ground. The entrance was from the south, and the remains of the portcullis still exist.



RUINS OF TOWER.

The Castle itself consisted of a long, probably castellated, house, fronting the loch, and immediately behind and connected with it were two large square towers, one of which is quite in ruins, and the other is entire, and a most interesting specimen both within and without of the architecture of Scotland at a very early date. The part of the house fronting the loch and one of the towers were allowed to fall into ruins after the "herrying" by the Buchanans in 1644,[2] and beams from them were carried off and used in building houses in the neighbourhood; thus the roof-tree of the house at Edenbarnet in Kilpatrick—itself about to be swept

[1] It is a matter of extreme regret that this Chapel, which stands about 100 yards to the north of the Castle, has not been better cared for. Till some 30 years ago its walls were nearly entire. The door was in the middle of the south side, and within and on the right side of it was still to be seen the stone bason which held the Holy Water. After Bailie M'Lellan, who was for long tenant of Mugdock, died, the fine old place was shamefully neglected by succeeding tenants, and much irreparable damage done. Every effort is now being made to preserve those objects of interest which remain.

[2] This is believed to have been the second time that Mugdock was "herried." In 1641, when Montrose was in prison, Lord Sinclair, by direction of the Committee of Estates, "violently brek up the yeitts and doors" of the "Place of old Montrose" when searching among the Earl's papers. The same violence was used at "ane other house of the said Earle's called Kincardin," and "it is said they also demolished his *staitly house of Mugdok*." (Spalding's Hist., Vol. I., p. 327.) Mugdock could have been partially destroyed only at this time, for the Earl was living there in retirement some time before he started on his famous campaign of 1644.

away—is said to be the identical oaken beam that held the same place of honour in ancient Mugdock.

The late house of Mugdock, removed in 1875, was built of the ruins of the original mansion in 1655-56. It was but a poor dwelling for a marquis, and had little of interest about it, except one vaulted chamber, which, however, had been hopelessly ruined by clumsy modern attempts to "restore" it. On taking down this old place some oaken beams which had formed a part of the older house were found in excellent condition, with the original wooden nails or bolts still in them.

There are many fine old trees round the Castle, and of old there must have been a forest of tall oaks to the south, for several have been dug up lately in the moss, straight as a rush for forty or fifty feet, and of great girth. It is not known when the loch was lowered and reduced to its present size.

Around the Castle were the houses of the retainers, with their gardens and crofts, and for the use of the Earl and his servants a corn mill stood in the glen through which the little burn flows which carries off the surplus waters of the loch. Traces of the old mill can still be seen, as well as of the road which led to it from the Castle.

Between the Castle of Mugdock and Craigend—on the avenue of the latter—is a round knoll which is called the Moat Hill, or place of judgment. From this spot the accused, if found guilty, were hurried off to the Gallow Knowe—the rising ground above Craigend Castle—where the culprits, if men, were "worreit" or strangled on the gallows which always stood there, conveniently ready for such events; or, if women, were "drounit"—for drowning was of old the punishment of the gentler sex—in the little sheet of water which lay at the foot of the gibbet, and which, now no longer "troubled" by the struggles of poor criminals, affords an unfailing supply of pure water to the modern Castle below.

The Grahams, the Lords of the Barony and Castle of Mugdock, were

> ". . . A race renowned of old,
> Whose war cry oft has waked the battle swell,
> Since first distinguished in the onset bold,
> Wild sounding, when the Roman rampart fell;
> By Wallace' side it rang the Southron's knell;
> Auldern, Kilsyth, and Tipper owned its fame,
> Tummel's rude pass can of its terrors tell;
> But ne'er from prouder field arose the name,
> Than when wild Ronda heard the conquering shout of Graeme."

Whether or not the redoubtable Gryme, the destroyer of the Roman wall some 1,400 years ago, was the ancestor of this distinguished family, and whether he was a native of Strathblane or not—supposing always there was such a person at all—might be an interesting subject of discussion were there any reliable facts to start with, but, unfortunately, none exist. It is probable there were Grahams before

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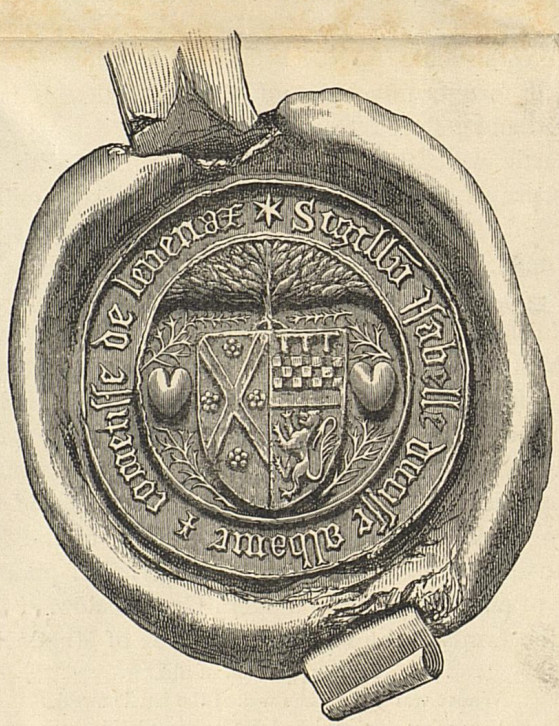
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REPORT

OF THE

President of Delaware College

TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior,

For the Year ending June 30, 1893.

To the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 30, 1890, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the progress and condition of Delaware College, for the year ending June 30, 1893.

During the past year the number of students in attendance at the College was 90, divided as follows: In Arts, 51; in Modern Language and Science, 4; in Civil Engineering, 10; in Mechanical Engineering, 4; in Electrical Engineering, 4; in Agriculture, 2. Five students pursued special courses. The total number in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was 35.

During the year the College authorities have added a two-years' course in Agriculture, and they have also provided a three-months' winter course for the benefit of those who have not the time to pursue a regular course in Agriculture.

A new building, embracing boiler-house, blacksmith shop, testing room, and wood-working shop, has been erected during the past year at a cost of $4000. The building formerly used as a wood-working shop has been converted into a shop for iron-work. Both of these buildings are now fully equipped with the most approved machinery.

The new Recitation Hall, 97x50 feet, has been completed at a cost of $23075, and has been occupied since the first of February last.

The degree heretofore given to the graduates in Engineering has been B. S. This has been changed to B. C. E., B. M. E., and B. E. E., for the future, according to the course pursued. Hereafter also three years' successful practice after graduation will be required to secure the master degree of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, or Electrical Engineer.

Military Science and Tactics is now compulsory on Freshmen and Sophomores, excepting those only who are physically disqualified or whose parents or other legal representatives object.

As will be seen by the statement accompanying this report, nearly $8000 worth of apparatus and machinery has been added to the equipment of the College during the year, about $6000 of it having been added to the Mechanic Arts department alone.

The graduates of this year were 13 in number;—4 in Arts, 1 in Science, 7 in Civil Engineering, and 1 in Agriculture.

The Experiment Station of the College has given much attention during the past year to the culture and introduction of scarlet clover and the cow-pea vine as a green manure. Pot experiments are also in progress, testing the comparative value of Florida and South Carolina phosphates. Experiments have also been conducted in making scarlet clover straw palatable to cattle Much valuable work has been done in the study of diseases of domestic animals,—including tuberculosis, anthrax, hydrophobia, ringworm, impaction in milch-cows, influenza in horses, and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Examinations and tests of animal foods have been made with a view to determining their agency in the cause of certain diseases.

The study of plant diseases has also been an important part of the work of the Station. Much valuable work has been done also in the study of insects, especially those injurious to vegetation, including the curculio, the strawberry weevil, the corn bill bug, and others.

Many valuable tests and experiments have been made in the chemical department of the Station, in connection with the arsenical preparations for the spraying of plants, in milk tests, in butter analyses, in copper absorption by plants which have been sprayed, and in demonstrating the comparative value of creamers and separators. The results of all this work are published and the details given in the quarterly bulletins and the annual report of the Station.

Statistics with reference to the College are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT N. RAUB,

PRESIDENT.

Newark, Del., July 13, 1893.

Receipts for the Year Ended June 30, 1893.

1. State Aid.	
2. Federal Aid.	
a. Income of land grant act of July 2, 1862,	$4980.00
b. For Experiment Station, Act of Mar. 2, 1887,	15000.00
c. Additional endowment, Act of Aug. 30, 1890,	14400.00
3. Fees and all other sources,	2107.84
Total Receipts,	$36,487.84

Expenditures for the Year Ended June 30, 1893.

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,	$20,651.75
2. Experiment Station,	15,000.00
3. All other Departments,	12,061.19
Total Expenditures,	$47,712.94

Property and Equipment.

Agricultural Department,		
Value of Buildings,		$5000.00
Other Equipment,		7200.00
Number of acres,	14	
Acres under cultivation,	4	
Acres used for experiments,	4	
Value of farm lands,		3000.00
Mechanical Department,		
Value of Buildings,		6000.00
Other Equipment,		10,961.08
Other Departments,		
Value of Buildings,		65,000.00
Other Equipments,		24,269.49

Faculty.

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Preparatory Classes,	0
Collegiate Classes,	11
2. Number of staff of Experiment Station,	6
Total, counting none twice,	12
3. Number in all other departments,	2

Students During the Year ended June 30, 1893.

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:	
a. Preparatory classes,	0
b. Collegiate and special classes,	35
c. Graduate courses,	0
Total,	35
2. Number in all other departments,	55

Library, Year Ended June 30, 1893.

1. Number of bound volumes, June 30, 1892,	5475;	pamphlets,	4079
2. Bound volumes added during the year,	532;	"	510
Total bound volumes,	6007;	pamphlets,	4589

47-M-64

University of Wisconsin.

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Announcement for 1893-94.

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VICTOR E. COFFIN, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of European History.

DAVID KINLEY, Ph. D., Instructor in Administration and Political Science, and Lecturer on Money and Banking.

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1. *The Principles of Political Economy.*— A survey of the principles of political economy in their present state. Emphasis will be laid upon the sociological character of the science and upon the importance of the subjective standpoint in the explanation of economic phenomena.— Ely's Outlines of Economics.—Three hours per week during the fall term.— ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SCOTT and MR. SWAIN.

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10. *Theory of Exchange.*— The history, methods and theory of domestic and foreign exchange will be considered in this course, under the two following heads:

a. *Money.*— This is an advanced course, open only to those who have done the equivalent of courses 1, 2 and 3. In it a knowledge of the history of money will be assumed, and attention devoted to the critical consideration of such topics as the international movement of the precious metals, the theory of prices, bimetallism, paper money, etc.— Two hours a week throughout the winter term.— MR. KINLEY.

b. *Banking.*— This is also an advanced course. The history, theory and practice of banking will be studied, including a comparison of the existing banking systems of different countries, the theory of credit, bank paper, the management of stringencies and

panics, and the proper attitude of government towards the banking business.— Two hours a week throughout the spring term.— MR. KINLEY.

11. *Socialism.*— Historical account of its origin, followed by a critical examination of its nature, strength and weakness.— Three hours per week during the fall term.— PROFESSOR ELY.

12. *Business Corporations.*— The nature and economic functions of corporations, including a sketch of their origin and history. Lectures.— One hour per week during fall term.— MR. HUBBARD.

13. *The Economics of Agriculture.*— A discussion of those economic topics which are of especial interest and importance to farmers. This course is designed primarily for the students of the college of agriculture, though any student who desires may be admitted.— Lectures.— One hour per week during the winter term.— ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SCOTT.

14. *American Taxation.*— Brief examination of federal taxation and a more detailed study of taxation in American states and cities.— Three times per week during the spring term.— PROFESSOR ELY.

15. *Sociology.*— This course will consist of an historical study of the nature and principles of growth of the social body, and of a critical investigation of the positivist, the synthetic, the evolutionary, and other theories of society. — Three times a week throughout the fall term.— MR. KINLEY.

16. *Economic Seminary.*— This is designed primarily for advanced students who wish to carry on special investigations under the guidance which the department affords. Each student, with the consent of the instructors, may select a topic of investigation for himself, or one may be assigned him connected with the subject selected for the main seminary work of the year. The subject for 1893–94 will be American Taxation. A subordinate feature of the seminary work will be the review of recent books and important articles published in the periodicals.— PROFESSOR ELY and ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SCOTT.

ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES.

Of the above courses, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 are elementary. All beginners will take course 1; for those who wish to make a more special study of political economy,— with a view, possibly, of

making it their major subject of study,—course 1 will be followed by courses 2 and 3 and these by course 6; those who expect to do most of their work in other departments, but desire such a knowledge of economic science as is needed for purposes of general culture and the proper performance of the duties of citizenship are advised to take courses 4 and 5 after course 1. Special students in economics are also urged to take courses 4 and 5 during the first year of their economic study, if their time will permit. Courses 7, 8 and 9 are theoretical. Course 7 is designed to furnish students with a general knowledge of economic literature and the general features of the development of economic thought. Courses 8 and 9 furnish opportunity for critical and exhaustive study of the most important economic theories, and are designed to cultivate the power of independent judgment; in other words, to equip competent students for original work in the domain of economic theory. At least courses 1, 2 and 3, or their equivalent, must have been taken as preparation for courses 8 and 9. Graduate students will find it to their advantage to take at least courses 7 and 8, and, if possible, course 9 during the first year of their graduate study. Courses 10, 11, 12 and 14 furnish training in the application of economic principles to the affairs of practical life.

II. HISTORY.

1. *Ancient History.*— A brief outline of Oriental history, and a more particular study of the history of Greece and Rome. The class meets in four divisions, two hours a week throughout the year.— PROFESSOR HASKINS and MR. LIBBY.

2. *English History.*— Political and social history of England from the earliest period to the present time. Text book, lectures and topical reports.— Three hours a week throughout the year.— ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COFFIN.

3. *Mediæval History.*—Political and social history of continental Europe from the barbarian invasions to the Renaissance.— Two hours a week throughout the year. (This course will be omitted in 1893–94.)— PROFESSOR HASKINS.

4. *American History.*—General survey from the discovery of America to the present time, with emphasis upon political history. Two hours a week throughout the year.— PROFESSOR TURNER.

5. *Modern History.*— The work begins with the Renaissance and extends to the French Revolution; a brief survey of the nineteenth century is added.— Three hours a week throughout the year.— ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COFFIN.

6. *History of the Nineteenth Century.*— This course is designed to enable the student to understand current events by showing their connection with the history of recent times.— Two hours a week throughout the year, ranking as a three-fifths study.— ASSISTANT PROFESSOR COFFIN.

7. *Economic and Social History of the United States.*— Particular attention will be paid to the spread of settlement across the continent, and to the economic and social causes of sectional and national sentiment. The course should be preceded by course 4 or its equivalent.— Three hours a week throughout the year.— PROFESSOR TURNER.

8. *Constitutional History of England.*— An advanced course designed for Juniors and Seniors who have had course 2 or an equivalent.— Two hours a week through the year.— PROFESSOR HASKINS.

9. *History of Institutions.*—The work of this course is arranged with the view of taking up in successive years the most important subjects in the history of European institutions. In 1893–94 the

topics treated will be the political institutions of the later Roman empire, of the early Germans, and of the Franks, the origin and growth of the feudal system, and the constitutional history of France to the reign of Louis XIV. The work will consist of lectures by the instructor and collateral reading on the part of the class. In connection with this course opportunity will be given for special study of the sources of mediæval history.— Three hours a week throughout the year.— PROFESSOR HASKINS.

10. *Constitutional and Political History of the United States.* (a) From the Colonial period to the close of the War of 1812 (1892–3). (b) From the close of the War of 1812 to the close of the Reconstruction era (1893–94). The subject is studied from the sources by the seminary method, combined with lectures and required reading.— Three hours a week throughout the year.— PROFESSOR TURNER.

11. *Historical Seminary.*— A graduate course for training in original research. The subject for investigation is selected by the student after consultation with the instructors. A weekly meeting is held for conference, criticism of papers, and consideration of current historical literature.— PROFESSORS TURNER and HASKINS.

ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES.

Courses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 furnish a general view of the fields of history introductory to a more special study in the lines of the history of institutions, modern European history and the history of the United States. Course 1 is required of Freshmen in the Ancient Classical, Modern Classical, Civic-Historical and English courses, and in 1893–94 of Sophomores in the Civic-Historical course. Course 2 is required of Freshmen in the Civic-Historical and English courses, and in 1893–94 of Sophomores in the Civic-Historical course. Other undergraduates should begin their elections in history with this course. Course 3 is designed for Sophomores and Juniors, and should precede the study of course 5. Course 6 should be preceded by course 5, and course 7 by course 4. Courses 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are advanced courses. Graduate students who have not previously acquired a general knowledge of history such as is represented in courses 1–5 should supplement defects in their training by electing from these courses. Courses 9, 10 and 11 are particularly designed for graduate students.

III. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

COURSES BY PROFESSOR PARKINSON.

Elementary Law.— It is intended in this course to give a general view of the whole field of law, and to familiarize the student with its terminology and leading principles. The early sources of American law and its steady development along leading lines will be traced.— Twice a week throughout the year.

Constitutional Law (English). The object of this course is to trace in outline the growth of the English constitution from Magna Charta to the present time, setting forth its leading principles and distinguishing characteristics, and especially its conventional growth since the Revolution of 1688. The lectures will conclude with a brief inquiry into the development of constitutional law and government in the United States prior to the adoption of the present constitution.— Twice a week throughout the fall term.

Constitutional Law (American). The above course is designed to prepare the way for a more intelligent study of the constitution of the United States, which subject is taken up at the beginning of the winter term.— Twice a week throughout the winter and spring terms.

Constitutional Law (American). This is a continuation of the course just described. A closer examination will here be made of the more important parts of the constitution, but especially of the amendments — of their nature, scope and influence as a "bill of rights." Special attention will be given to important cases involving vital principles of constitutional law, and to the decisions upon them by the highest judicial tribunals. Some attention will also be given to the growth of the unwritten constitution of the United States, as illustrated in legislation, in judicial decisions, and in usage.— Three times a week throughout the fall and winter terms.

Constitutional Law (Comparative). A study by comparison of the constitutions of leading foreign countries, and of the salient points in their government and administration. Lectures, papers, and discussions, with collateral reading.— Three times a week throughout the spring term.

Roman Law.— It is aimed in this course to trace the important steps in the growth of the Roman law, but to give chief attention

to its later form, as codified by Justinian; for this underlies the jurisprudence of most of the leading states of the world.— Three times a week throughout the fall term.

International Law.— Lectures, papers and discussions, with supplementary reading. The endeavor will be to present an outline of the laws controlling international affairs, and to study the modifications and advances made from time to time in the recognized law of nations.— Three times a week throughout the winter and spring terms.

IV. ADMINISTRATION.

COURSES BY MR. KINLEY.

1. *Administration — Central Government.*— The ground covered by this course will be the nature and scope of administrative science and the study of the nature and mode of operation of the central governments of the principal countries. For the purpose of comparison, the ancient, mediæval and modern conceptions of the state will be considered. The course will extend through the fall and winter terms, but either term's work may be taken by itself. The division of the work will be as follows:

a. During the fall term the administrative machinery of the principal governments of Europe, with the exception of that of England, will be studied analytically and comparatively.— Four hours a week.

b. During the winter term attention will be devoted in a similar way to England and the United States. Some attention will also be given to administration in Canada and the South American rebublics.— Four hours a week.

2. *Local Government.*— This course will be devoted to a study of local government in the United States, England, France and Germany. It will include a consideration of the problems of modern city government from the standpoint of administration.— Four hours a week throughout the spring term.

3. *Administration in Wisconsin.*— The purpose of this course will be to examine in detail the administration of government in the state of Wisconsin, as a type of the various state governments. The important differences between Wisconsin and other states will be discussed, and the relation of the administration of the states to that of the general government will be considered.— Two hours a week throughout the spring term.

Library Facilities.

The General University Library, including the department libraries catalogued therewith, contains about 29,000 volumes and 8,000 pamphlets. About 200 of the best American and Foreign periodicals are taken. The College of Law has a special library of 2,300 volumes, and in addition students have access to the state law library, containing about 25,000 volumes, and to the city library of Madison, containing a well-selected collection of over 12,000 volumes.

The library of the State Historical Society contains about 76,000 volumes and 77,000 pamphlets. It is exceptionally rich in manuscript and other material for the study of the Mississippi valley. The collections of the late Lyman C. Draper are included in this library. Its files of newspapers and periodicals are among the most complete in the United States. There are over 5,000 volumes of bound newspapers published outside of Wisconsin, and the files cover, with but few breaks, the period from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present.

There is an excellent collection of United States government documents, and the material for the study of American local history, Western travel, the Revolution, Slavery, and the Civil War, is unusually abundant. In English history the library possesses the Calendars of the State Papers, the Rolls Series, and other important collections, including works on local history. The Tank collection (Dutch) offers facilities for the study of the Netherlands. The library of the Historical Society is accessible to students of the University, and thus affords exceptional facilities for the prosecution of advanced historical work. The Historical and Economic Seminaries have been generously granted special facilities in the rooms of the library. The Historical, State, University and City libraries afford duplicate copies of books most in use, and to a large extent supplement one another.

During the year 1892–93 the Regents of the University appropriated five thousand dollars for the supply of special works for

the use of the seminary students of the school. The works supplied by this fund afford good facilities for investigations of an advanced nature.

These library facilities are unsurpassed in the interior, and equaled by very few institutions in the country.

Fellowships and Scholarships.

The University offers nine annual fellowships of $400 each, which are open to general competition without restriction except in one instance. During the current year three scholarships of $150 each will be awarded to members of the school. One of these is furnished by the Woman's Club of Madison, and is open only to women.

For further information, address

PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY,
Director,

Or the

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

47-M-64

Royal Historical Society.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

20 Hanover Square,

London, W.

27th January, 1894.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Historical Society will be held on Thursday, the 15th of February, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. The President will preside. Fellows of the Society may invite guests. The Dinner will be held at some West-End Hotel or Restaurant, which will be fixed as soon as the approximate number of diners is known. The charge for the Dinner (inclusive of wine) will be One Guinea. In order to enable the necessary arrangements to be made, it is particularly requested that all applications for Dinner Tickets be made to the Secretary not later than Monday, 5th of February, and that each application be accompanied by a remittance.

By order of the Council,

P. EDWARD DOVE,

Secretary.

[PLEASE TURN OVER.

Royal Historical Society.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

20 HANOVER SQUARE,

LONDON, W.

27th January, 1894.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY will be held at these Rooms on THURSDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

1. *Election of Three Vice-Presidents*—
   The Council nominate Lord ROSEBERY; Professor MAX MÜLLER; Professor PELHAM.

2. *Election of Four Members of Council*—
   The Council nominate H. HALL; I. S. LEADAM; Professor F. W. MAITLAND; C. W. C. OMAN.

3. *Election of Member of Council in place of the late Mr. F. K. J. Shenton*—
   The Council nominate Professor TOUT.

4. *Report of Council for Session* 1892–3.

5. *President's Address.*

By order of the Council,

P. EDWARD DOVE,

Secretary.

47-M-64

I require ..... ticket..... for the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S Dinner on the 15th February.

I enclose £ : : .

Name.....

Address.....

.....

To

P. EDWARD DOVE,
11 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
London, W.C.

Royal Historical Society.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: THE RT. HON. SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.

GIBBON COMMEMORATION, 1794–1894.

President: THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

SIR,

An Exhibition of Portraits, Manuscripts, and Relics of Gibbon will be held, by permission of the Trustees, at the British Museum in November next, opening on Monday the 12th. Contributions to the Exhibition have been kindly promised by the Earl of Sheffield, Mr. Alfred Morrison, Mr. Hallam Murray, General Meredith Read, Monsieur W. de Charrière de Sévery, and by the Fine Arts Museum, Lausanne.

On Thursday, the 15th of November, at 4.30 P.M., there will be a Meeting at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W., the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., Pres.R.Hist.S., in the Chair. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Frederic Harrison and others.

It is proposed to establish a fund to defray the expenses of the Commemoration. If you wish to contribute to the fund, we shall be glad to receive your contribution at your convenience.

It is hoped, if funds permit, to publish a permanent record of the Commemoration, consisting of a Catalogue of the Objects at the Exhibition, the Addresses delivered at the Meeting, and possibly some of Gibbon's Unpublished Writings, if permission can be obtained of the owners of the manuscripts.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

P. EDWARD DOVE,
1 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,

HUBERT HALL,
3 Staple Inn,

Honorary Secretaries.

10*th October*, 1894.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED:

	£	s.	
The Earl of Sheffield	25	0	0
The Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.	5	0	0
Frederic Harrison	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
James Knowles	5	0	0

P.T.O.

Royal Historical Society.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: THE RT. HON. SIR MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.

GIBBON COMMEMORATION, 1794—1894.

*†*President:* THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

*†THE RT. HON. SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I. (*Pres., R.Hist.S.*)
*LORD ACTON.
H. ANGST (Zurich).
PROFESSOR W. J. ASHLEY.
COUNT UGO BALZANI (Rome).
PROFESSOR E. SPENCER BEESLY.
PROFESSOR R. BONGHI (Rome).
M. CHAS. BOURCART (*Chargé d affaires de Suisse*).
J. H. BRIDGES, M.B.
HON. G. C. BRODRICK, D.C.L.
OSCAR BROWNING.
RT. HON. J. BRYCE, M.P.
PROFESSOR MONTAGU BURROWS, F.S.A.
HYDE CLARKE, V.P.A.I.
E. CLODD.
REV. PROFESSOR W. E. COLLINS.
REV. PROFESSOR W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D.
REV. CANON C. G. CURTIS (Constantinople).
LORD DAVEY.
PROFESSOR T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, LL.D.
PROFESSOR A. V. DICEY.
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HIS EXCELLENCY G. HANOTAUX (Paris).
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JAMES HEYWOOD, F.R.S.
T. HODGKIN, D.C.L.
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GEORGE HURST, J.P.
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SIDNEY LEE.
SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., M.P., D.C.L.

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† Organising Committee.

The President of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Professor F. W. Maitland.
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Professor L. Marillier (Paris).
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Professor G. Monod (Paris).
Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.
Alfred Morrison.
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C. W. C. Oman.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Tito Pagliardini.
Professor H. F. Pelham.
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Professor G. W. Prothero.
General Meredith Read (Paris).
J. S. Reid, LL.D.
Professor H. C. Rogge (Amsterdam).
The Earl of Rosebery.
Rev. W. G. Rutherford.
The Dean of Salisbury.
Professor Sir J. R. Seeley.
W. de Charrière de Sévery (Lausanne).
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Professor Alfred Stern (Zurich).
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Geheimrath H. von Sybel (Berlin).
†H. R. Tedder.
Lord Tennyson.
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Rev. Archdeacon Thornton, D.D.
Professor T. F. Tout.
The Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.
Professor P. Villari (Florence).
The Master of University College, Oxford.
Sir Donald MacKenzie Wallace.
The Rt. Hon. Spencer Walpole, Q.C.
H B. Wheatley, F.S A.
The Dean of Westminster.
The Dean of Winchester.

Honorary Secretaries :

*†P. EDWARD DOVE,
1 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

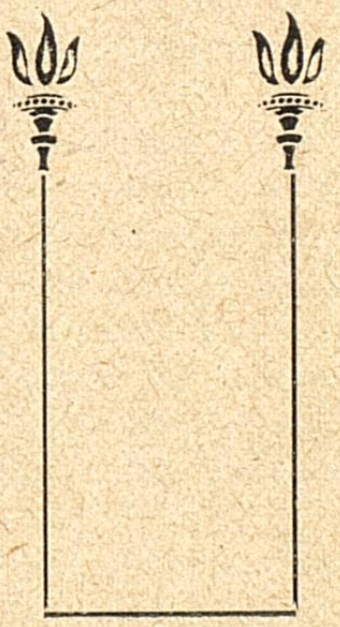
*†HUBERT HALL,
3 Staple Inn, W.C.

* Literary Committee.
† Organising Committee.

[June 28, 1905]

State Board of Health of Kentucky

Requirements for Medical Colleges and Students.....



Circular of Information upon the Uniform Requirements for Medical Colleges and Students Eligible for Recognition and Examination in Kentucky

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Requirements for Medical Colleges and Students.

On and after July 1, 1905, every medical college shall comply with the following requirements as a condition of being recognized as reputable by the State Board of Health of Kentucky:

(1) It shall uniformly exact the requirements for matriculation set forth in "requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges," adopted by this Board on this date.

(2) It shall literally observe its own published requirements for admission, tuition, time of attendance at the annual sessions and graduation, which must be definitely expressed.

(3) It shall have adequate equipment and an active and competent faculty, for teaching the science and art of medicine, embracing the following departments, viz.: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Histology, Bacteriology, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Hygiene and State Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence,

Physical Diagnosis, and Therapeutics and Practice, in accordance with the system to which the college belongs.

(4) It shall have clinical and hospiital facilities based upon a minimum municipal population at its place of location of not less than fifty thousand; provided, that this requirement shall not apply to institution under State control, which, by virtue of such control receive patients gratuitously from all parts of such State.

(5)) It shall require actual attendance upon 80 per cent. of each of four courses of instruction of not less than thirty continuous weeks, excluding holidays, in four separate years, and shall not hold more than one graduating course in any one year.*

(6) It shall not accept notes in payment of fees, or offer or accept scholarships, or any reduction in fees, or any form of rebates, except as provided for or required under State laws or under the laws of endowed universities, and no student shall be given credit for attendance, or advanced, or graduated, until all fees have been paid.

(7) Colleges may honor official credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements, as to students who have complied with the "Requirements for Admission

*It should be noted that no provision is made for giving advanced standing for A. B., B. S., or other degrees.

to Medical Colleges," except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

Requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges.

All colleges shall require every medical student applying for matriculation on and after July 1, 1904, to present to it "A Medical Student's Certificate," issued to him by a Certified Examiner of the State Board of Health or State Board of Medical Examiners of the State in which such college is located, approved by such board, and a certificate of good moral character.

The examiner shall require as a basis for his certificate:

(*a*) A degree of A. B., B. S., or equivalent, from an approved university, college or academy of arts, science or philosophy.

(*b*) A diploma or certificate of graduation from an approved high school or normal school.

(*c*) A State teacher's permanent or life certificate.

(*d*) A medical student's certificate from any State Board of Health or Examiners demanding equal requirements.

Or, an examination in writing in the following branches:

(*a*) English, submitting a composition in

his own handwriting on some subject of general interest embracing not less than two hundred words, which shall be considered with reference to penmanship, spelling, pronunciation, thought and construction.

(*b*) United States History.

(*c*) Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, percentage and compound numbers.

(*d*) Algebra, through equations.

(*e*) Latin, through first year of ordinary course.

(*f*) Physics, the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, heat, optics and acoustics.

Granting of Conditions.

Applicants failing to obtain a general average of 75 per cent. in the entrance examination and falling below 55 per cent. in but two branches may be conditioned by the Official Examiner, upon a different form of certificate. The Examiner shall make a separate list of such conditioned applicants in duplicate, one copy of which shall be sent to the State Board of Health or Examiners, and the other retained in his office.

Removal of Conditions.

Such conditions must be removed by the presentation of a certificate from the Examiner that such applicant has passed a

satisfactory examination in the branches in which he was formerly found deficient, before he can receive credit for the first or be permitted to enter upon his second year of study, and the Examiner shall furnish a list of such applicants to the State Board of the jurisdiction.

Fee.

Two dollars is hereby fixed as the fee to be collected by the Examiner for each certificate in Kentucky. Those examined in special subjects to remove conditions will not be required to pay again, but those failing and taking a second examination will pay another fee.

By order of the Board,

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. MCCORMACK, M. D., Sec'y.

47-M-64

MAMMOTH CAVE
KENTUCKY

Kentucky Educational Association

June 21, 22, 23
1905

OFFICERS

General Association

President.....M. O. Winfrey.Middlesborough
Vice-Presidents,
C. C. Adams.....Williamstown
C. D. Well.....Maysville
B. F. Gabby.....Carrollton
Secretary.....W. H. McConnell.....Paducah
Treasurer.....W. T. Berry.....Maysville

High School Section

President.....J. R. Sterritt.....Augusta

Superintendent's Section

President.....J. E. Snider.....Bardstown

Music Section

President.....J. G. Crabbe.....Ashland

Child Study Section

President.....Miss Nelle E. Williams, Carlisle

Reading Circle Board

President.....S. L. Frogge.....Columbia

To the Teachers of Kentucky

The State Educational Association at Mammoth Cave will be in many respects a departure from the ordinary regime of state association work. The distinctive feature of this meeting will be its efforts to "do things."

The hour has arrived in Kentucky when educational reform must actually take place. The responsibility is on the shoulders of the public school teachers. What shall we do with it? I have endeavored to frame the work of this meeting in such a way as to secure two things:

First—"State Normal Schools."

Second—"A Teachers' Federation."

I am confident that if the teachers of Kentucky will unite and focalize their efforts, they can secure whatever reforms may be deemed necessary. I have suggested that the Teachers' Federation be based on the following principles:

1. To place teaching on a professional basis.
2. To remove the management of public schools from the influence of partisan politics, sectarianism, or personalities.
3. To educate public opinion in favor of:
   (*a*) Better schools and better trained teachers.
   (*b*) Better school houses and better equipment.
   (*c*) Longer terms and larger salaries.
4. To serve as a means of disseminating the views of teachers in every corner of the Commonwealth.

5. To serve as a medium of intelligent and sympathetic communication between the "Peoples' Schools," and the "Peoples' Representatives" in the Kentucky General Assembly.

Trusting that the teachers of the state will avail themselves of the opportunity to form a Union, and that they will turn out in large numbers at the Cave, and be ready and willing to put their shoulders to the wheel in the matter of educational reform, I remain,

Very truly,

M. O. WINFREY,
President Kentucky Educational Ass'n.

Hotel, Railroad, and Cave Rates

All railroads offer one and one-third fares for the round trip. The Mammoth Cave Hotel offers a rate of $1.50 per day. The Cave Agent offers half rates in the cave: or Long Route, $1.50; Short Route, $1.00

Boat rates from all landings on Green and Barren rivers between Evansville and Bowling Green will be one fare for the round trip.

Round-trip tickets will be on sale at every railroad station in Kentucky on Monday and Tuesday, June 19, 20, 1905, and will be good for return until Monday, June 26.

In order to take advantage of the rates it will be necessary to start on the journey to the cave BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF TUESDAY, JUNE 20. Please bear this in mind.

Trains will arrive at Glasgow Junction (from which point a branch road runs to the Cave) as follows:

Arrive at Glasgow Junction from Louisville and the North:

5.22 A. M.	5.34 P. M.
11.23 A. M.	8.20 P. M.

Arrive at Glasgow Junction from Nashville and the South:

6.54 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
10.30 A. M.	11.17 P. M.

Consult your local agent and determine when you should leave and on what train you will arrive in Glasgow Junction.

Notify the President of the Association of your decision, if possible, by the 15th of June.

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

Morning Session, 10.30 o'clock

1. Opening Address—Rev. J. S. Dill, D. D., Bowling Green, Ky.
2. Response for State—State Superintendent Jas. H. Fuqua, Sr., Frankfort, Ky.
3. Response for Association—President M. O. Winfrey, Middlesborough, Ky.

RECESS AND ENROLLMENT

Afternoon Session, 2.00 o'clock

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

1. Address—Governor J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky.
2. "Training of Teachers for Southern Schools"—Hon. Seymour A. Mynders, Superintendent Public Instruction, Tennessee, Nashville.
3. "As Others See Us"—Supt. McHenry Rhodes, Owensboro, Ky.

RECESS AND ENROLLMENT

4. "The Link That Binds Us to Our Work"—Prof. A. W. Mell, St. Louis, Mo.
5. "Something Let Us Do"—Supt. Chas Evans, Marion, Ky.
6. "The Magnitude of Little Things"—Supt. R. M. Shipp, Winchester, Ky.

Child Study Section

Wednesday Afternoon, 3.00 o'clock

(*Meeting place to be announced from platform*)

1. "Suggestion a Factor in Child Life"—Supt. W. F. Ramey, Carlisle, Ky.
2. "Relation of Psychology to Child Study"—J. C. Willis, Ph. D., Kentucky University.
3. "Development of the Moral Nature"—Prof. C. D. Meadows, Elizaville, Ky.
4. "The Child, The Teacher, The Citizen"—Prof. W. E. Williams, Owenton, Ky.
5. "The Child an Imitator"—Supt. E. H. Mark, Louisville, Ky.

Round Table Discussions

(*a*) The Ideal vs. the Real Child.

(*b*) What shall we do for defective children?

(*c*) Value of Physical Culture on the Morals of the Child.

Evening Session, 8.00 o'clock

General Association

1. Address—"The School System of Missouri"—Hon. W. T. Carrington, Supt. Public Instruction, Missouri, Jefferson City.
2. Address—"The State's Duty in the Education of Its Teachers"—Hon. Isaac W. Hill, Supt. Public Instruction, Alabama, Montgomery.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

Morning Session, 9.00 o'clock

1. "The Child vs. the State"—Pres. H. H. Cherry, Southern Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.
2. "Present Tendencies in Education"—Supt. Livingston McCartney, Henderson, Ky.
3. "Some Educational Needs"—Supt. D. S. Clinger, Maysville, Ky.
4. "Individualism in the School"—Supt. J. P. W. Brouse, Somerset, Ky.
5. "Words"—State Supt. Jas. H. Fuqua, Frankfort, Ky.
6. Address—"An Ideal Normal School System"—Hon. Fassett A. Cotton, Supt. Public Instruction, Indiana, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SECTION

Thursday Morning, 9.20 o'clock

(*Meeting place to be announced from platform*)

1. "Music in Our Country Schools"—Supt. (Mrs.) Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead; Supt. (Miss) Mary G. Anderson, Mt. Sterling.
2. "The Teacher and the Commonwealth"—Supt. Henry H. Walker, Salvisa, Ky.
3. "Consolidation of Districts Into Graded Schools"—Supt. Robt. A. Burton, Shelbyville, Ky.; Supt. W. C. Turner, Glasgow, Ky.
4. "Kentucky's Legal Educational Organization"—Supt. C. E. Sugg, Henderson, Ky.
5. "Drawbacks to Teaching as a Profession in Kentucky"—Supt. Ernest Lewellyn. Carrollton, Ky.; Supt. C. A. Tanner, Winchester, Ky.

Afternoon Session, 2.00 o'clock

General Association

1. "Better Schools in Kentucky"—Supt. J. A. Sharon, Paris, Ky.

2. Address —"Teachers' Federations" — Dr. Henry G. Williams, Dean of Normal Department Ohio State University, and Pres. Ohio Teachers' Federation.

Discussion of Paper on Federation

Supt. T. J. Coates, Princeton, Ky.; Supt. Alfred Cunningham, Cadiz, Ky.; Supt. Geo. W. Chapman, Madisonville, Ky.; Supt. B. F. Gabby, Carrollton, Ky.; Supt. E. B. Buffington, Falmouth, Ky.; Prof. T. A. H. Laslie, Mammoth Cave, Ky. (Discussion limited to five minutes each.)

3. Report of Committee on "Kentucky Teachers' Federation," by President M. O. Winfrey, Chairman of Committee.

Discussion of Report

Supt. E. H. Mark, Louisville, Ky.; Supt. M. A. Cassidy, Lexington, Ky.; Supt. J. A. Sharon, Paris, Ky.; Prof. A. C. Collins, Covington, Ky.; Prof. R. N. Roark, Lexington, Ky. General Discussion by the Association.
(Discussion limited to five minutes each.)

4. Miscellaneous Business.

Evening Session, 8.00 o'clock

General Association

1. Address—"The Duty of the State to Its Children"—Hon. John H. Hinemon, Supt. Public Instruction, Arkansas, Little Rock.

2. Address—"History and Work of the State Normal Schools of Illinois"—Dr. John W. Cook, President Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

Morning Session, 9.00 o'clock

1. "Some Things That Can Be Done for the Improvement of Our Schools"—Supt. E. H. Mark, Louisville, Ky.

DISCUSSION

Supt. John Maddox, Bellevue, Ky.; Supt. C. M. Leib, Paducah, Ky.; Supt. Lucy Pattie, Frankfort, Ky.; Supt. W. F. Pate, Versailles, Ky.; Supt. T. A. Luman, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Supt. W. D. Jones, Columbia, Ky.

2. "What"—Dr. W. H. Bartholomew, Principal Girls' High School, Louisville, Ky.

3. "The Problems of the Next Kentucky General Assembly"—Supt. M. A. Cassidy, Lexington, Ky.

DISCUSSION

Prof. R. S. Rector, Dunnville, Ky.; Supt. H. C. McKee, Frankfort, Ky.; Supt. L. N. Hull, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Supt. T. T. Gardner, Bowling Green, Ky.

4. "Normal School Support, Financial and Moral"—Hon. Thos. C. Miller, Supt. Public Instruction, West Virginia, Charleston.

High School Section, 9.20 o'clock

(*Place of meeting to be announced from platform*)

1. "The Value of English in the High School Course"— F. W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D., President Central University, Danville, Ky.

2. "Science in the High School"— Supt. M. P. Helm, Catlettsburg, Ky.

   Discussion to be opened by Supt. D. S. Clinger, Maysville, Ky.

3. "History in the High School"—Supt. C. M. Merry, of the Covington City Schools.

   Five minute discussions.

4. "Citizenship or College Preparation—The Work of Public Schools"—Miss Hattie B. Erwin, Augusta City Schools.

   Five minute discussions.

5. "The Ideal High School Graduate"— Prof. E. L. Gillis, Prin. Minerva Academy, Minerva, Ky.

6. "A Plea for the Classics"— Supt. C. A. Leonard, Cynthiana, Ky.

Discussion

H. T. Bradford, Prin. Augusta High School; Miss Nellie Van Gorder, Principal Middlesborough High School.

7. "Literature in the Public Schools"— Miss Daisy Greenwood, Teacher of English, Maysville City Schools.

   Discussion opened by Miss Annie Brevard, Teacher of English, Middlesborough High School.

8. "English vs. English Grammar"— Prof. J. C. C. Dunford, professor of English, Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.

Music Section, 9.20 o'clock

Round Table Discussions:

Sight Singing: Do our pupils become good readers? If not, why?

The Real Purpose of Music in the Schools.

Rote Singing — Its Place.

High School Music.

Are Music Qualifications Necessary for Public School Teachers.

Methods vs. Results.

Afternoon Session, 2.00 o'clock

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

1. Address — "The Growth of Normalism" — President Alfred Holbrook, the founder of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. (*Note*—President Holbrook is now in his 90th year, and is apparently as young as he was at 60. Doubtless hundreds of his former pupils at the N. N. U. will be delighted to once more grasp the hand of this noted educator, who justly wears the name of "Father of Independent Normalism.")

2. "Professional Training of Teachers" — Dr. Ruric N. Roark, Dean of Normal Department, Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky.

3. Reports of Committees, Election of Officers, Presentation of Banner and General Business.

CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name.

This Association shall be called the Kentucky Educational Association.

Article II—Object.

Its object shall be the furtherance of all educational interests and the elevation of the profession.

Article III—Membership.

All persons engaged in teaching public or private schools, academies, or colleges, County and State Superintendents, editors of educational journals, and all others friendly to educational work, are eligible to membership, and may become members by the payment of the annual fee. Upon the payment of the annual fee each member shall be granted a certificate of membership by the Secretary.

Article IV—Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President and three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The duties of these officers shall be such as usually pertain to these offices in deliberative bodies. The Secretary shall prepare a list of the members of the Association, which shall be published with the proceedings, within six months after the close of the Association, or not at all.

Article V—Fees.

The annual membership fee shall be one dollar, to be paid to the Secretary at the time of enrollment, and no one whose dues are not paid shall be permitted to vote or hold office. The Secretary shall receive all dues and pay same over to the Treasurer.

Article VI—Meetings.

The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Association or the Executive Committee acting therefor, shall determine.

The officers shall report annually to the Association such matters as they deem advisable. The Treasurer shall make an itemized report of receipts and expenditures for the year. The Secretary shall present a written report at the annual meeting of the Association, showing its financial condition, and a statement of all the money received by him and paid to the Treasurer during the preceding year.

Article VII—Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, V-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman of Transportation Committee, and the Presidents of all the Sections now organized or that may be organized. This committee shall have charge of the program and arrangements for the annual meeting, and the general affairs of the Association, where not otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

Article VIII—Regular Committee.

At the first session of each annual meeting the President shall appoint the following regular committees:

1—A Finance Committee of three members, who shall pass on all bills presented for payment, and audit the report of the Treasurer and of the Secretary.

2—A Committee on Resolutions, of five members, who shall report during the session.

3—A Committee on Necrology, of five members, who shall serve during the year and re-

port at the next annual meeting the names and obituaries of members who have died during the year.

4—A Committee on Transportation, of three members, who shall secure the lowest possible rates on all lines of travel for members going to and returning from the Association.

5—A Relief Committee, consisting of three members, appointed by the President, for a term of three years, terms of service to be so arranged that one of them may expire each year.

This committee shall have power to devise means and raise funds for the relief of worthy teachers of the State and to expend the same for this purpose in accordance with such regulations as they may make.

This Committee shall make an annual report to the Association.

Article IX—Elections.

The general officers shall be nominated and elected by a viva voce vote at each regular meeting, and that of the office of Secretary for a term of three years.

Article X—Program.

The Executive Committee shall have entire charge of arranging the program.

Article XI—Sections.

Any number of members engaged in the same calling may organize a section, adopting their own By-Laws, and electing their own officers, and shall on application to the Executive Committee have a time for meeting. The President of each section shall be a member of the Executive Committee.

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Article XII—General Regulations.

The Executive Committee shall make such arrangements as it deems best regarding subjects to be discussed, length of papers and similar matters.

Article XIII—Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; but any proposed change must be submitted in writing, and after being read must lie over at least until the next annual session, and the time to vote on it must be stated when it is so read.

Prospectus.

JUNE, 1905.

Now in preparation, and will be Published in the Summer, in Demy folio, embellished with Views of Castles and Churches, Coats of Arms and Pedigrees of the leading Families, etc.,

THE SECOND PART OF

A History of Monmouthshire

FROM THE COMING OF THE NORMANS INTO WALES DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY JOSEPH ALFRED BRADNEY, OF TAL-Y-COED, ESQUIRE,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BACHELOR OF ARTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT, AND COUNTY COUNCILLOR OF THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

MR. BRADNEY is now engaged on the Second Part of his "History of Monmouthshire." As in the First Part, the chief features are—

1. The Descent of Estates, small and large.
2. Pedigrees of the Families who at one time or other have been Landowners, resident and non-resident.
3. Engravings of Coats of Arms of these families.
4. Monumental Inscriptions in Churches and Chapels.
5. Lists of Incumbents of Parishes.
6. Views of Castles and Principal Seats and Churches.

This Part, which is now in the Press, is being carried out in the same style as the first, and while much larger than the first the price will be the same.

The Second Part comprises the Hundred of Abergavenny, which contains the following parishes :—

Abergavenny.
Llantilio Pertholey.
Llanfihangel Crucorney.
Oldcastle.
Cwmyoy.
Llangattock Lingoed.
Llanvetherine.
Llanddewi Scyrrid.
Llanddewi Rhydderch.
Llanvapley.
Llanarth.
Llansantffraid.
Llanfihangel-nigh-Usk.
Llangattock-nigh-Usk.
Llanwenarth.
Llanfoist.
Llanelen.
Llanover.
Llanfair Cilgedin.
Goitre.
Mamhilad.
Trevethin (Pontypool).
Llanhilleth.
Aberystruth.

Pedigrees of the following Families will be found in this Part :—

De Braose, Lords of Abergavenny, with their descendants Cantelupe, Hastings, and Beauchamp	Abergavenny.
Nevill, Lords of Abergavenny	
Gunter of the Priory of Abergavenny	
Gunter of Abergavenny and London	
Baker of Abergavenny	
Morgan and Kinsey of Abergavenny	
Roberts of Abergavenny	
Herbert of the Little Hill	
Jones of the Hardwick	
Herbert of Coldbrook	
Hanbury-Williams of Coldbrook	
Proger (Herbert) of Wern-ddu	Llantilio Pertholey.
Morgan (Herbert) of Ty-mawr	
Floyer of the White House	
Powell	
Jones of New Court	
Lewis (Rhys Goch) of Ty-hir	
James (Herbert) of the Pentre	
Morgan (Herbert) of Llanfihangel and Triley	Llanfihangel Crucorney.
Arnold of Llanfihangel	
Williams of Lower Stanton	
Davies of Penbiddle	
The ffiloed and Gronowaid (Winston)	Oldcastle.
Gilbert of Oldcastle	
Herbert of Oldcastle	
Gilbert and Price of Llansilow	
Morgan, Baronet, of Llangattock	Llangattock Lingoed.
Morgan (Gwaethfoed) of Llangattock	
Tudor of Llangattock	
Arnold of the Hendre	
Powell of Llanvetherine	Llanvetherine.
Powell of Pool Hall	
James (Herbert) of Wern-y-cwm	
Watkins of Wern-y-cwm	
Morgan (Herbert) of Llanddewi	Llanddewi Scyrrid.
Morgan (Rhys-goch) of Llanddewi	
James (Howel gam ap David) of Llanddewi	Llanddewi Rhydderch.
Chambre of Coed Morgan and Llanfoist	
Lewis (Wallis) of Llanddewi	
Phillips (Herbert) of Dyffryn Tudwal	
Walbeoffe of Llanhamlech and Llanvapley	Llanvapley.
Jones (Herbert) of Llanarth	Llanarth.
Prichard of Maes-y-bran	
Holmes of Ty-du	
Jones (Herbert) of Llansantffraid	Llansantffraid.
Wilson of Abergavenny	
The Kings of Over Gwent	Llangattock-nigh-Usk.
Clifford and Jones (Einion Sais) of Llangattock	
The Lords of Castell Arnallt	
Williams (Einion Sais) of Parc Llettis	
Charles of Tre-Saison	
Haines of the Bryn	
Morgan (Rhys goch) and Humfrey of Ty-mawr	Llanwenarth.
Price (Ynyr Gwent) of Lower Llanfoist	Llanfoist.
Waddington and Hall, Lord Llanover, of Llanover	Llanover.
Gwyn of Ty-Gwyn, Glanbran, etc.	Llanfair Cilgedin.
Cooke of Ty-Cook	Goitre.
Morgan (Turberville) of Mamhilad	Mamhilad.
Hanbury of Pontypool	Trevethin.

To J. A. BRADNEY, Esq.,

Tal-y-Coed, near Monmouth.

THE SECOND PART

OF

The History of Monmouthshire.

I agree to subscribe for ____ *Cop* ____ *of the* HUNDRED OF ABERGAVENNY, *at the Subscription Price of* £2 2*s. per Copy, and I request that the Publishers,* Messrs. Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, 140 Wardour Street, London, W., *will forward me the same when ready.*

Yours faithfully,

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____

_____

Please state if any Special Conveyance or Railway Station is necessary for correct Delivery.

*Date*_____ 190

PART I.

The Hundred of Skenfrith,

Comprising 144 pages, with Map of the Hundred, 87 Views of Castles, Churches, and Houses, and 86 Engravings of Coats of Arms.

This Part was published last Summer, copies of which can still be obtained from the Publishers, Messrs. MITCHELL HUGHES AND CLARKE, 140 Wardour Street, London, W., price £2 2*s*.

The following parishes were comprised in this Hundred: Monmouth, Dixton, Rockfield, Wonastow, Llangattock Vibon Avel, St. Maughan's, Skenfrith, Grosmont, Llangua, Llantilio Crossenny, Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern, Welsh Bicknor.

In this Part will be found Pedigrees of the following Families, most of them being brought down to the present day representatives :—

Herbert of Hadnock	Dixton.
Griffin of Dixton-Newton	
Powell (Herbert) of Perth-hir	Rockfield.
Lorymer of the Newbolds and Perth-hir	
Probyn of Rockfield House	
Harding of Rockfield House	
Harding of Pentwyn	
Herbert of Wonastow	Wonastow.
Milborne of Wonastow	
Huntley of Tre Owen	
Evans (Herbert) of Llangattock	Llangattock Vibon Avel.
Rolls, Lord Llangattock, of the Hendre	
Needham of Hilston	St. Maughan's.
Herbert and Philips of Lower Hilston	
James of Tre-Ifor.	
Morgan of the Waen	Skenfrith.
Briggs, Baronet, of Blackbrook	
Cecil of the Lower Dyffryn	Grosmont.
Gainsford of the Upper Dyffryn	
Gabb of the Goitre	
Harcourt of Part-y-seal	
Austin of Part-y-seal	
Trumper of the Lawns	
Powell (de Bredwarden) of Llantilio	Llantilio Crossenny.
Jackson, Baronet, of Llantilio	
Hughes (Herbert) of Cillwch	
Powell of Cillwch	
Powell of Cymmerau	
Gwillim of Cillwch Fach	
Herbert, Watkins, and Hughes of Tre-Adam	
Morris of the Pant	
Morgan of Llanfair Cilgoed	
Croft of Llanfair Cilgoed	
George of Llanfair Cilgoed	
Nicholas of Brynderri	
Prichard and Penton of the Graig	
Price and Yarworth of Trerhiw	
Styant of Cefn-Llytha	
Pride of the Cwm	
Hopkins of Ty-Isaf	Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern.
Jenkins and Beadles of the Pant	
Price of Ty-Uchaf	
Thomas of Llanfihangel	
Vaughan (Herbert) of Courtfield	Welsh Bicknor.
De Monmouth, Lords of Monmouth	Monmouth.
Plantagenet, Lords of Monmouth	
Price of Rockfield Park	
Crompton-Roberts of Drybridge	
Addams-Williams of Monmouth	

47-M-64

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON PART I.

"This work promises to be one of importance to the antiquary and genealogist."—*The Times.*

"It is a record of facts, carefully compiled, well illustrated, and written with precision."—*The Daily Chronicle.*

"His (the author's) method is local and particular .... Here is one very competent to write of houses—houses in both senses, the buildings, and the great and small households and families attached to them."—*Manchester Guardian.*

"Such an authoritative work cannot fail to be of the utmost value and antiquarian importance, and should rank high among works of historical reference."—*Western Daily Press* (Bristol).

"It is a monumental work, and destined to eclipse anything Wales possesses as yet by way of county histories .... it must ever occupy the highest place in the catalogue of books published in connection with Wales."—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"The amount of painstaking research evidenced throughout the book is enormous .... The strongest feature of the book is heraldry and family history."—*South Wales Daily News* (Cardiff).

"Throughout his work he (the author) has endeavoured to recover the old Welsh names, and to give them their true signification, for which he will receive the thanks of all who appreciate the poetry and descriptive character of Welsh place-names."—*South Wales Argus* (Newport).

"The author is giving to the public very valuable and carefully-compiled records in a form which calls for the highest commendation .... Of its kind we know of no work of reference that can compare with it on equal terms."—*The Monmouthshire Beacon* (Monmouth).

"It is difficult in a few lines to do justice to its value as a record of the county .... it is a worthy successor of Archdeacon Coxe's 'History of Monmouthshire.'"—*Usk Observer.*

"A great county history .... One of the most valuable features of the work are the pedigrees, Welsh and English."—*Carmarthen Journal.*

"Gorphenir y gwaith mewn chwech o gyfrolau, ac os byddant oll mor ardderchog eu cynwys a'r gyfrol gyntaf ceir cyfres o lyfrau na welwyd erioed yn ein gwlad eu rhagorach ymhob ystyr."—*Y Llan.*

["The work is to be completed in six parts, and if they will all be as excellent in their contents as the first part there will be a series of books the superior of which in every sense has never been seen in our country."]

1909

Road Preservation with Tarvia

Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Tarvia A)

Road Preservation with Tarvia

THE report of Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, issued as a result of his visit on behalf of the Board to the First International Road Congress in Paris, contains the following

Copyright by Barrett Mfg. Co., N. Y., 1909.

Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. (Tarvia A)

statements regarding preserving macadam roads and preventing dust.

"Three solutions of the dust problem and automobile traffic problem suggest themselves:

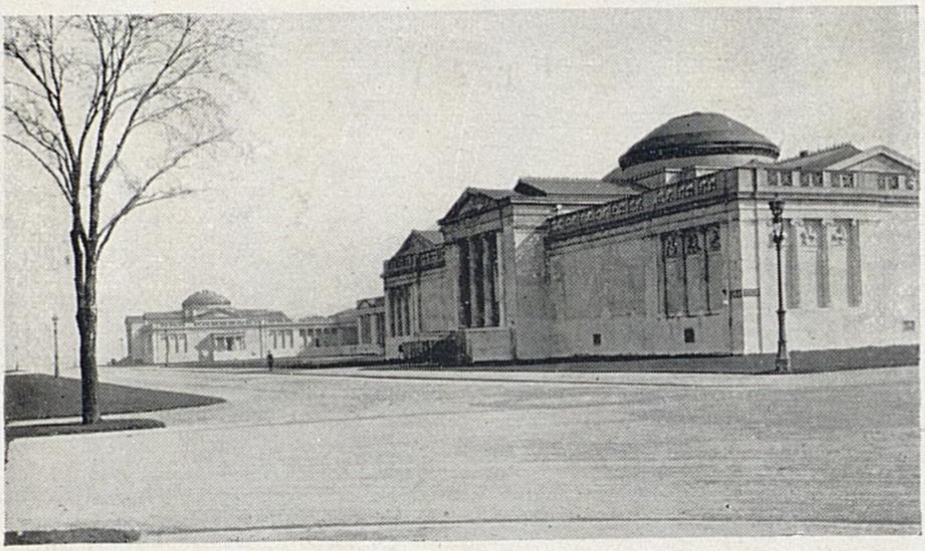
"*First*—The speed of motor cars can be controlled by rigidly enforced Police regulations, so that their effect upon the road will be no more destructive than that of the former horse-drawn vehicle.

"*Second*—The motor traffic could be segregated and confined to roads built

Washington Lane, Cheltenham Township, Pa. (Tarvia A)

especially for it, and so constructed as to be dustless and unaffected by the rubber-tired driving wheels and high speeds.

"*Third*—The roads could be gradually reconstructed with a binding material which will be proof against the disintegrating forces exerted upon them by motor cars running at high speed, and pending such reconstruction the roads could be so treated as to abate, if not entirely eliminate, the present nuisance.



Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill. (Tarvia A)

"The first plan, is undoubtedly impracticable, and would be a long step backwards and may be dismissed without further comment.

"The second plan, (the segregation of motor traffic upon roads especially designed for it,) might be possible but would involve either a restriction of such traffic to very few roads or a duplication of the present highway system at enormous expense.

"The third method, then, remains for serious consideration, and it is the

Mill Road, Ashbourne, Pa. (Tarvia A)

one which was favored in nearly all of the reports presented to the Congress which dealt with the question of construction.

"It must be conceded that grit and stone dust of the same kind as that of which the road is built, sand, sandy loam and mixtures of sand and clay, are not suitable as binding material for roads which are freely used by motor cars.

"As stated by M. Malieu, Engineer of Bridges and Roads of Paris: 'Only

Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Ind. (Tarvia X)

a perfectly homogeneous roadway, of which all the fine surface materials are protected against being scattered, is able to stand the passage of the extra rapid vehicles in use to-day.' Either the road-bed must be so hard and dense as to be unaffected by the traffic or *a more viscous and elastic binding material must be used.* It is quite generally believed that some form of bitumen is best adapted to this purpose."

The viewpoint of the French engineers, as reflected in this report,

Prospect Avenue, Morgan Park, Ill. (Tarvia A)

is that a macadam road should be constructed to *withstand* the traffic to which it is to be subjected. This is undoubtedly the only correct spirit in which to approach the problem. A road which under automobile traffic produces a vast amount of dust and wears out so rapidly as to make the cost of maintenance very high, is simply unfitted for such traffic. It needs the addition of some material that

Elm Street, Highland Park, Ill. (Tarvia B)

will enable it to withstand the grind and wear of modern traffic.

Of all the methods for reinforcing the binder of a macadam road and thereby adding to its life, the French, English and the most advanced American practice agree that a tar compound is best suited.

In this country especially designed tar preparations, suitable for various road conditions, are made

Forrest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb. (Tarvia X)

under the names Tarvia A, B and X. The density of the Tarvia is varied to suit the character of the surface to which it is to be applied.

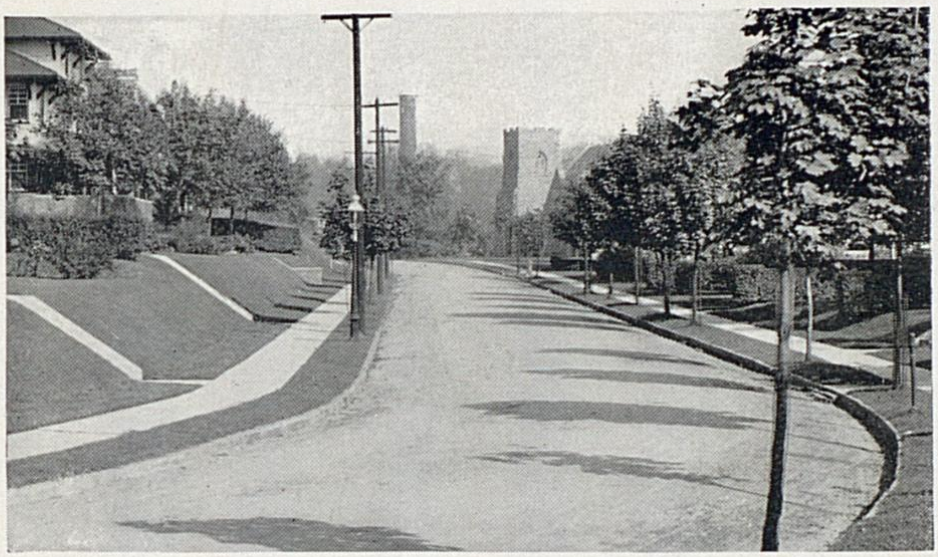
Tarvia X.

For new road construction the grade called Tarvia X is recommended. This is a heavy, viscid preparation which is solid when cold and requires heating before it can be applied, and is incorporated

Francis Blake Estate, Auburndale, Mass. (Tarvia X)

in the body of the road during construction. In this way thorough cohesion of the stone is obtained to a depth of several inches in the road. All voids are filled and there can be no shifting or ravelling under traffic or the action of water. The tarvia as it cools becomes solid but not brittle.

The use of Tarvia X in this way enables an engineer to build a macadam road and maintain it

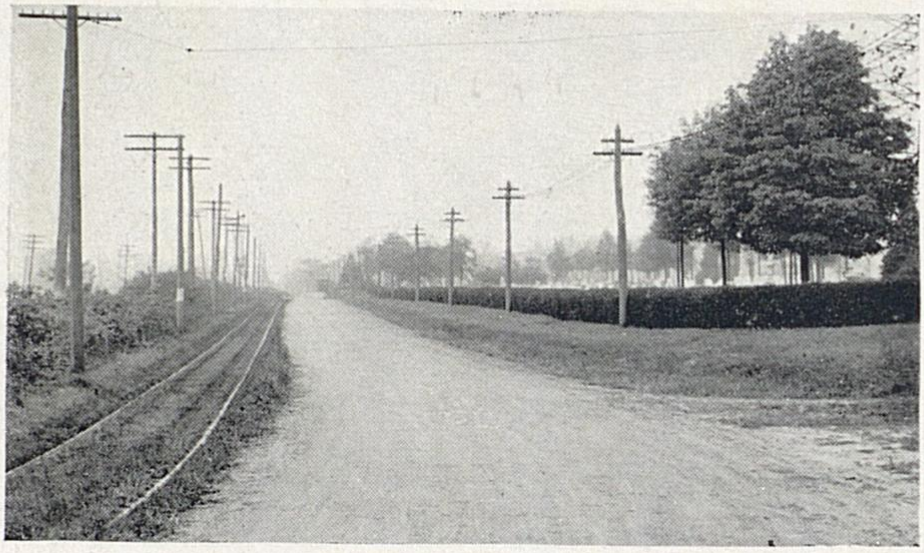


Park Avenue, Elkins Park, Pa. (Tarvia A)

with economy, where before both the cost and the maintenance were exorbitant.

Tarvia A.

On roads either new or partially worn that have had the voids filled with sand or screenings, Tarvia A is used. This material is semi-fluid when cold, but is less dense than Tarvia X. Accordingly when heated it becomes an easy-flowing



Bristol Pike, Bristol, Pa. (Tarvia A)

liquid which soaks readily into the top surface. It binds the stones together, fills the small depressions and gives a firm, smooth, dustless surface.

Tarvia B.

For suppressing dust on an ordinary macadam road where no resurfacing or rebuilding operation is in progress, Tarvia B is used. It requires no heating and is ap-

DeForest Avenue, Summit, N. J. (Tarvia B

plied while cold. It is flooded over the road from a sprinkling cart and the liquid is thin enough to find its way into the minute pores of a well-beaten road surface. Being less viscid it has of course less binding power than the Tarvia X and A but as less adhesiveness is required to bridge the small pores, the treatment is adequate and a single application will cement a road surface well together to enable

Sheridan Road. Chicago, Ill. (Tarvia X)

it to resist the wear of automobile traffic and remain dustless for at least a season. The cost of this treatment is about $300 per mile of 16 feet roadway.

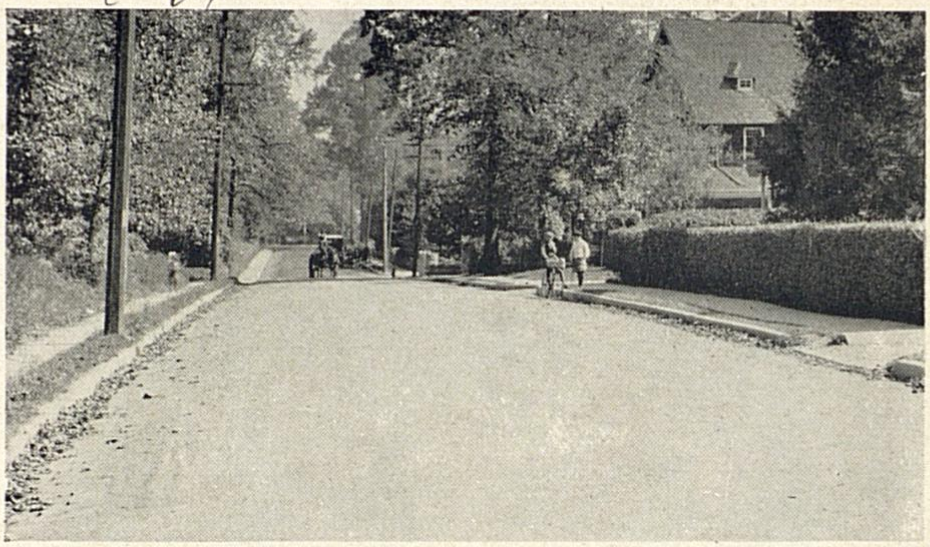
All of the Tarvia treatments add to the life of the roadway and make it practically dustless. Tarvia X is of course the most thorough and is recommended wherever possible. Tarvia A and B have given excellent results on millions of yards of roadway.

Gore Street, Wellesley, Mass. (Tarvia X)

All of the Tarvia treatments will be found far more economical than the use of oils, soapy waters or other materials, which merely *suppress* the dust after it is formed. Tarvia *prevents* the formation and adds greatly to the life of the roadway.

Our Tarvia Department will be very glad to give further information regarding specifications, etc., and further correspondence is solicited.

47-M-64



Greenwood Avenue, Wyncote, Pa. (Tarvia A)

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